

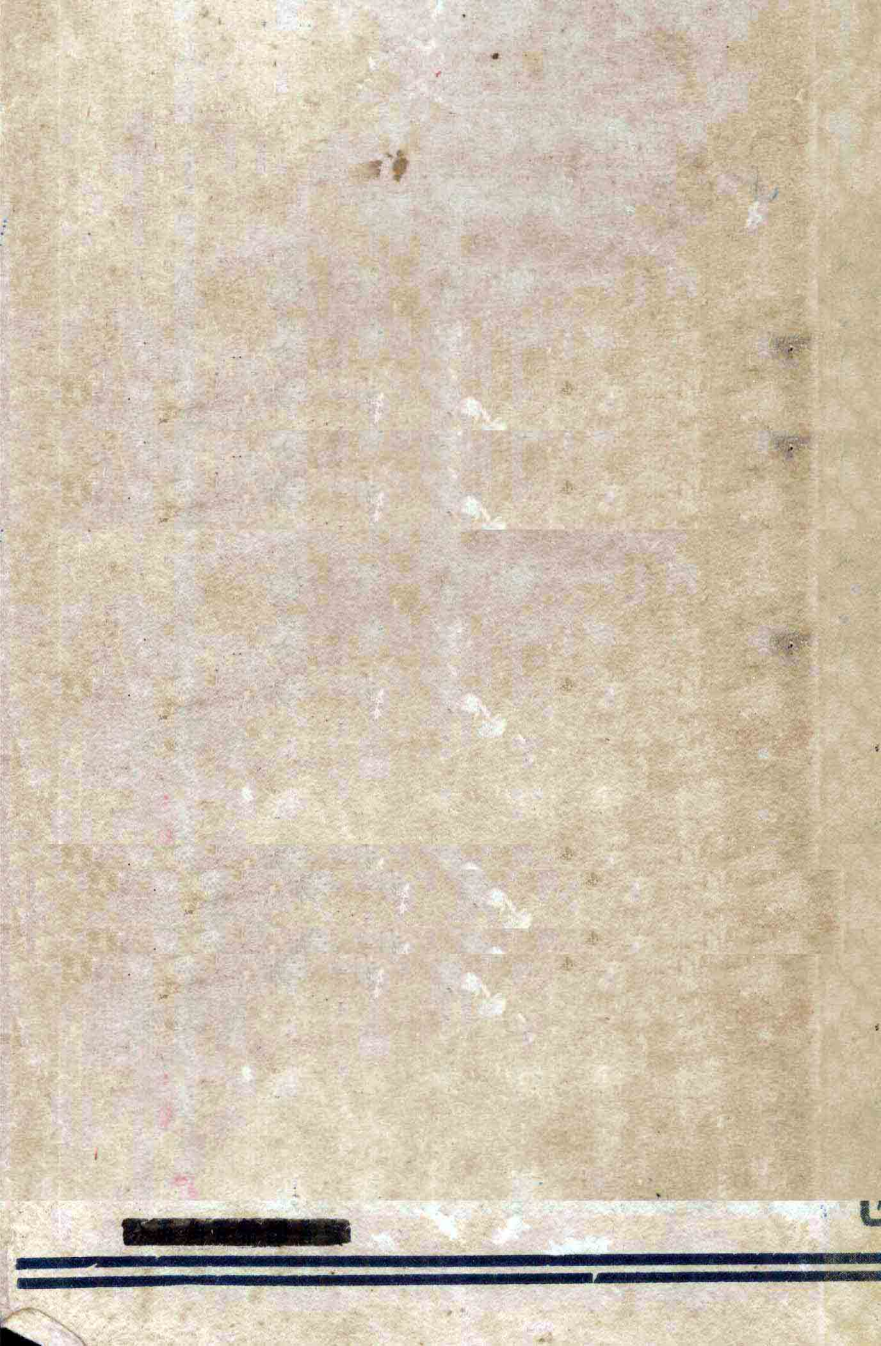
中學適用

GUIDE TO SENTENCE MAKING

英文造句法正誤詳解

倪明材編輯
汪輯熙校訂

上海教育書店發行



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1937

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PREFACE

This book is written for the students of junior middle schools. The author of the book has taught in middle schools department of Chung-Hwa University a good number of years. He found many mistakes in the exercise books of the students, so he planned in a series of corrections, hints, suggestions, and explanations for the students in order to help them avoid the errors. They are now collected in a volume. Many friends have urged him to publish it, saying that the book will be very useful for young students and that it will be a pity, if he veeds it in his brief case. He has therefore carefully edited it for publication.

This book contains 70 sections dealing with hundreds of common errors. Beside the correct forms, an explanatory note in Chinese is given. At the end of each section, there is a number of exercises. After the students have corrected such mistakes several times, they are not likely to commit them any more. It is evident that it will beauseful reference for students is senior middle school also.

It is hoped that mistakes which the author might have overlooked in the course of his work will be reported to him for use in subsequent editions.

The author is obliged to Mr. Chang Shu-shêng for his comments and suggestions.

序

吾國自有學校教育以來，士子得益固多，惟於中西學術，能探其堂奧，獲其精義，更進而發揚光大，抒述心得者，殊不易覯，即專心教課者，或以擔任時間太多，昕夕遑然；或則不求甚解，膚淺自甘，學術之未能竿頭日上，良非無因。至習左行文字者，求其能中西雅達，已屬不易，何論著作？一國出版界之昇降，每足以卜文化之進退；近年而還，雖日有發行，非勦襲雷同，即空疏陳舊，無足以言心得者。倪君子英好學深思，勤於所業，始習歐洲文學及教育哲學，繼執教鞭，授英文於本校者有年，學子翕然悅服。近以其心得，編述英文造句正誤詳解一書，以知友之愆愆，付之手民，將以問世；余覺其編制完善，內容豐富，甚足以應世之需要也，特書此簡言，以爲士林告！

陳時序於武昌中華大學

PREFACE

The author of this book has taught in the Junior Middle School Department of Chung hwa University a great number of years. In his teaching experience, he found many mistakes in the exercises of the students, so he has prepared a series of corrections, hints, suggestions, and explanations for the purpose of helping them to form a good habit of English writing. This is the aim of his compiling this volume.

Since this volume is derived from the author's daily experience, it is hoped that it will not only prevent the middle school students from committing the grammatical errors, but also help them to understand the use of English grammar in sentence construction. I sincerely believe that it can be used as a textbook in junior middle school.

Furthermore, it may be a useful reference in the senior middle schools provided it serves the same purpose as in the junior middle school.

Fu-ping Yen,

Dean of Chung-hwa University, Wuchang.

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SECTION 1

Mistakes in the Use of Verbs in
Third Person, Singular Number, and
Present Tense.

述詞在第三身單數現在時之誤用。

1. (誤) He *read* news-papers every day.

(正) He *reads* news-papers every day.

(註) 現在時之述詞用法，須以其主詞之身與數為轉移。若主詞係第三身單數，則於述詞字尾加“s”或“es”本例句中之“reads”係現在時第三身單數，故字尾有“s”之增加。

2. (誤) He *do not understands* the lesson.

(正) He *does not understand* the lesson.

(註) 助述詞“do”在第三身單數現在時條件之下，其尾應加“es”如正例句“he does not understand the lesson”。既加以後，其後隨之主述詞字尾決不可再加“s”錯例句中之“understands”不對即因此。

3. (誤) He *musts go* now.

(正) He *must go* now.

(註) 助述詞除“do”字外，其他之“may”

“can” “must” 等助述詞，不受此條件之縛束，故本例應用 he must. 至於所隨之主述詞，亦不需 “s” 或 “es” 之增加，因助述詞與其主述詞之間省去一前置詞 “to” 字，如 “He must (to) go now”.

EXERCISE 1

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. The thief do not know what he can does.
2. A horse-man ride there to see what they are doing.
3. No man can lives without air.
4. A little duck can stays in water.
5. She must comes at once.



SECTION 2

Mistakes in the Use of Auxiliary Verbs in Past Tense.

過去時助述詞之誤用。

1. (誤) Why *don't* you *came* to school yesterday?

(正) Why *didn't* you *come* to school yesterday?

(註) 助述詞“do”不獨如第一節所註，可代主述詞表示身數和現在時，亦能代主述詞表示過去時，如本例句中助述詞“did”係代主述詞“come”表示過去時。既代表示後，其主述詞決不可再為過去時。“did”固如是，其他之“might”“could”“must”亦然。不過“must”一字現在過去時均是一樣形式。

2. (誤) Yesterday, he *can went*, but today he can not.

(正) Yesterday, he *could go*, but today he can not.

(註) 此例句之解如上註，不過本例助述詞為“could”。

EXERCISE 2

Correct the following mistakes.

1. He took much medicine that he may recovered.
2. I am sorry that I do not read English yesterday.
3. Last week mr. Kung can not come, for he had something to do.
4. He told me that I must did it at once.
5. He said that he must did it soon.



SECTION 3

Mistakes in Adding "s" "or" "es" to
Finite Verbs.

述詞字尾 "s" 或 "es" 增加之誤。

1. (誤) Every morning the little boy *brushs* his teeth.

(正) Every morning the little boy *brushes* his teeth.

(註) 在第一節中所註，述詞在第三身單數現在時條件之下，其字尾應加上 "s"。但有時字尾為 "s" "sh" "ch" 者，因發音關係須加 "es" 於其後。故本例句之 "brush" 應加 "es"。

2. (誤) He *studys* hard.

(正) He *studies* hard.

(註) 凡述詞字尾為 "y"，而 "y" 前為子音者，加 "es" 時，須先變 "y" 為 "i" 再加 "es"。例中 study 應改為 "studies"。

3. (誤) At school he *plaies* football.

(正) At school he *plays* football.

(註) 若述詞字尾為 "y"，而 "y" 前為母音時，則此 "y" 不須變，只加 "s" 於其後。例中 "play" + "s" 即其證。

今將加變規則列式於下：

- a. 凡動字尾爲“y”而“y”前爲子音者，加時須變“y”爲“i”再加“es”，例如：

I study	He studies
I satisfy	He satisfies
I reply	He replies
I try	He tries
I cry	He cries

- b. 有時字尾雖爲“y”但因“y”字之前一字母爲母音故“y”不變，僅加“s”於其後，例如：

I say	He says
I stay	He stays
I pay	He pays
I buy	He buys

- c. 有時動字之尾爲 s, ch, sh. 變時須加“es”於其後，例如：

I pass	He passes
I brush	He brushes
I search	He searches

- d. 此外尚有字尾爲 o 者照英文習慣，亦應加“es”於其後。

I go	He goes
I do	He does

EXERCISE 3

Correct the following mistakes :

1. Mr. Tan beseech him to repeat what he say.
2. He try to write a long composition.
3. The boy crys aloud, when hits mother is not seen.
4. He reply at once.
5. My father buy me a book.
6. He search for his lost knife.
7. Every one brush his teeth every morning.
8. His little daughter go to school every day.
9. He teachs the boy to understand what he read.
10. Time pass by, like an arrow.



SECTION 4

Mistakes in Changing Some Verbs
from Present Tense into Past Tense.

數述詞由現在時變為過去時之錯誤。

1. (誤) He *studyed* with his brother in the room.

(正) He *studied* with his brother in the room.

(註) 有規則動詞 (Regular verb) 變成過去時，須加“d”或“ed”於字後。若字尾為“y”而“y”前係子音，變時，先變“y”為“i”再加“ed”於後。

2. (誤) He *plaied* with his brother in the playground.

(正) He *played* with his brother in the playground.

(註) 若有規則動字尾為“y”，而“y”前為母音，變時，只加“ed”於其後。其例如下：

	現在時	過去時
如註一：—	I study	I studied
	I cry	I cried
	I reply	I replied
如註二：—	I play	I played

I stay	I stayed
I obey	I obeyed

EXERCISE 4

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences :

1. He replied to me gladly.
2. I staid here several days ago.
3. They tryed to fight against us.
4. The servant obey his master when he was ordered.



SECTION 5

Mistakes in Agreement of Simple Subject with its Finite Verb.

簡單主詞與述詞不符之誤。

1. (誤) The windows of the room *is* wide open.
 (正) The windows of the room *are* wide open.
 (註) 句中之主詞爲“windows”非“room”。
 “windows”係多數，故其述詞亦應用多數“are”。
2. (誤) The trees in the garden *is* very green.
 (正) The trees in the garden *are* very green.
 (註) 句中之主詞爲“trees”非“garden”。
 “trees”係多數，故述詞亦應用多數“are”。
3. (誤) The teacher, together with his pupils, *take* a walk in the garden.
 (正) The teacher, together with his pupils, *takes* a walk in the garden.
 (註) 句中之主詞爲“teacher”係第三身單數，述詞又係現在時，故須用“takes”

若以“teacher”與“pupils”爲混合主詞則誤。因二者之間，無連接詞。至於已有之“with”乃前置詞。(preposition).

4. (誤) There *are* a student standing at the door with a book in his hand.

(正) There *is* a student standing at the door with a book in his hand.

(註) “There is”與“there are”之用法，係根據主詞之單多數而定（主詞常位於述詞後）。“there is”之主詞定係單數；“there are”之主詞定係多數。本例句之主詞“a student”係單數，故其述詞爲“is”。

5. (誤) There *is* a man and a horse in the battlefeild.

(正) There *are* a man and a horse in the battlefeild.

(註) 見上註。

6. (誤) All of the milk *are* pure.

(正) All of the milk *is* pure.

(註) 本句中之主詞爲“all”係指“milk”（乳）。“milk”爲物質名詞（material noun），無數目多寡可言。故“all”應

爲單數，其述詞亦須用單數 “is”。

7. (誤) All of the students *is* Very diligent.
 (正) All of the students *are* very diligent.
 (註) 句中之主詞爲 “all” 是指普通名詞 (Common noun) “students”. 此 “students”. 係多數，故 “all” 亦爲多數，其述詞應用 “are”。
8. (誤) Each of the soldiers *have* a gun in his hand.
 (正) Each of the soldiers *has* a gun in his hand.
 (註) 句中主詞爲 “each” 非 “soldiers”. “each” 在本句爲第三身單數，其述詞應用單數 “has”。
9. (誤) Either of the two parties *are* wrong.
 (正) Either of the two parties *is* wrong.
 (註) 句中之主詞爲 “either”，非 “parties”. “either” 所指爲單數，其述詞應用 “is”。
10. (誤) Neither of the books *are* useful.
 (正) Neither of the books *is* useful.
 (註) 如上註，句中主詞爲 “neither” 非 “books”，“neither” 在句中爲第三

身單數，故述詞應用 “is”。

總上數例中之 “all”， “each”， “either”， “and”， “neither” 原屬區別字，因在此等句中用爲稱代字，故可用爲句主。

11. (誤) Nobody *give* money to the poor beggar.

(正) Nobody *gives* money to the poor beggar.

(註) 本句主詞 “nobody” 亦爲第三身單數，故述詞用 “gives”。

12. (誤) Every man, every woman and every student *are* determined to buy native goods.

(正) Every man, every woman and every student *is* determined to buy native goods.

(註) 凡混合主詞 (Compound subject) 爲區別字 “every” 所形容，或因著重故，每個主詞前均用 every 時，其主詞當視爲單數；述詞因須符合主詞亦爲單數，本句中之 “man” “woman”， “student” 固爲混合主詞，但有 “every” 形容，

其意仍爲單數，述詞既爲現在時，應用
“is determined”

EXERCISE 5

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences :

1. No man know him honest.
2. All of the dirty water are wiped off.
3. All of the dollars in his pocket is gone.
4. Neither of the rooms are large.
5. Each of them have a bundle of flowers in hand.
6. Every boy and every girl have a book in hand.

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English :

1. 桌上有一本字典。
2. 我們學校裏有很多學生。
3. 許多教師同學生談話。
4. 樹上的桃子都熟了。
5. 這些窗格戶各有一簾。

SECTION 6

Mistakes in Agreement of Compound Subject with its Finite Verb.

混合主詞不符述詞之誤。

1. (誤) John and Mary *is* my dear friends.
 (正) John and Mary *are* my dear friends.
 (註) 句中主詞係複數，因有連接詞 “and” 連 “John” 與 “Mary” 二字，故述詞應用多數 “are”。
2. (誤) *Are* John or Mary walking there?
 (正) *Is* John or Mary walking there?
 (註) 句中之兩主詞，係由連接詞 “or” 所連，意言二者之一，故主詞仍為第三身單數，述詞應用 “is walking”。
3. (誤) Either you or James *are* to get the prize.
 (正) Either you or James *is* to get the prize.
 (註) 見下。
4. (誤) Neither you nor I *are* to be punished.
 (正) Neither you nor I *am* to be punished.
 (註) 上二例中 “either...or” 和 “neither...nor” 均係連接詞 (conjunction)。

前者爲二者或居其一；後者爲二者皆非，此二者所連之主詞，應以最後一主詞之身和數，爲述詞之標準。

5. (誤) Not only a horse but cows *is* grazing in the field.

(正) Not only a horse but cows *are* grazing in the field.

(註) 句中之連詞“not only”, “but (also)”連二主詞，僅以最後之主詞，爲述詞身數之標準。本句最後之主詞係多數名詞“cows”故述詞用“are”。

6. (誤) Her looks, as well as her voice, *is* much admired.

(正) Her looks, as well as her voice, *are* much admired.

(註) 句中之連詞“as well as”連二主詞，此時述詞之身數與上例異，須根據最前之主詞。此句最前之主詞爲“looks”，故述詞應用“are”

EXERCISE 7

Fill the blanks below :

1. The cock as well as the hens—calling

- for food.
2. The hens as well as the cocks—^{are} calling for food.
 3. Either you or your father—^{is} expected to come.
 4. Neither he nor I—^{is} deserving of the praise.
 5. Either you or he—^{is} to be blamed.
 6. Not only the stars but the moon—^{is} shining brightly.
 7. *Mr. Chang or Mr. Li—^{is} coming here.
 8. James and his father—^{are} coming here.

EXERCISE 8

Teanslate the following into English :

1. 他得了獎品,我也是一樣。
2. 做這事的,既不是他也不是你。
3. 應受處罰的人,不是你就是他。
4. 牛乳和糖是好的食品。



smell 嗅起來 grow 生長 to be 係 turn 轉變
 remain 保留

SECTION 7

Some adverbs misused after the Copulative Verbs "Look" "Seem" "Appear" "Taste" "Become" "Look" "Seem" "Appear" "Taste" "Become" 等連綴述詞 後不用疏狀詞。

1. (誤) Why do you *look so angrily* ?

(正) Why do you *look so angry* ?

(註) 連綴述詞 "look" 爲不完全的不及物動詞 (Intransitive verbs) 故其後須有補充字。此補充字，一以補充述詞，一以形容其主詞，是名主詞補充字 (Subjective complement)。但上列各連綴動詞後之補充字，常用區別字或名詞，鮮有用疏狀詞者，本例卽其證。(若在 you look angrily at me 句中，則此 "look" 另爲別用，其後之疏狀詞 "angrily" 故宜)。

2. (誤) I *feel very sorrowfully* when I am told that she is sick.

(正) I *feel very sorry* when I am told that she is sick.

(註) 註如例一。

She looks beautifully
He writes beautifully

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3. (誤) This lesson *seems* very *difficultly* to me.
(正) This lesson *seems* very *difficult* to me.
(註) 註如例一。
4. (誤) The orange tastes *sweetly*.
(正) The orange tastes *sweet*.
(註) 註如例一。

EXERCISE 9

Fill the blanks *in* the following :

1. Mr. Li looks—to-day.
- 2 English seems—to him.
3. John will become—.
4. The little boy looks—.
5. The apple tastes—.



SECTION 8.

The Principal Parts of Verbs Confused.

動字主要部分之混淆。

1. (誤) Yesterday his father *letted* him go at once.

(正) Yesterday his father *let* him go at once.

(註) 句中之“let”一字，除方事時外，現在時，過去時，過去分詞之三式均一樣，無須變其形。本句之“let”為過去時，無須再加“ed”。

Present	Past	Past Participle
let	let	let

2. (誤) Yesterday I *readed* history for an hour.

(正) Yesterday I *read* history for an hour.

(註) 句中之“read”為過去時，字形與現在時無異，惟發音有別。其過去時和過去分詞，僅將字中之字母“E”讀為短音，絕對不能加“ed”於字尾。

Present	Past	Past participle
rēad	rēad	rēad

3. (誤) A beautiful bird *is saw* in my garden

verb to be = 是, are, 是

柔聲即被動語氣

(正) A beautiful bird ^{柔聲} is ^見 seen in my garden.

(註) 句中之述詞係柔聲 (verb in the passive). 其結構由 verb to be + past participle, 本正例即其證. 若用 "is saw" 則大謬. 動詞 "see" 三式如下.

Present	Past	Past participle
see	saw	seen.

4. (誤) He has saw his friend Mr. Chang twice this month.

(正) He has seen his friend Mr. Chang twice this month.

(註) 句中之述詞為 "現在完成色" (verb in the present perfect tense). 其結構由 verb to have + past participle, 本正例即其證. 若如錯句中 "has saw" 則大謬.

A list of irregular verbs:—

無規則動字表:

Present tense, Past tense, Past participle.

1. All parts alike

Put	Put	Put
-----	-----	-----

閉	Shut	Shut	Shut
宅	Set	Set	Set

2. Two parts alike

聽	Hear	Heard	Heard
做	Make	Made	Made
失	Lose	Lost	Lost
尋	Find	Found	Found
照	Shine	Shone	Shone
賣	Sell	Sold	Sold
告	Tell	Told	Told
買	Buy	Bought	Bought
想	Think	Thought	Thought
捉	Catch	Caught	Caught
教	Teach	Taught	Taught
尚	Leave	Left	Left
保持	Keep	Kept	Kept
睡	Sleep	Slept	Slept
相遇	Meet	Met	Met
哭	Weep	Wept	Wept
說	Say	Said	Said
付錢	Pay	Paid	Paid
站立	Stand	Stood	Stood
了解	Understand	Understood	Understood

用	Spend	Spent	Spent
弯曲	Bend	Bent	Bent
派遣	Send	Sent	Sent
燒	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
促成	Spell	Spelt	Spelt
嗅	Smell	Smelt	Smelt
築建	Build	Built	Built
來	Come	Came	Come
變通	Become	Became	Become
走	Run	Ran	Run
打擊	Beat	Beat	Beaten

3. Each Part Different from the other

去	Go	Went	Gone
給	Give	Gave	Given
做	Do	Did	Done
飲	Drink	Drank	Drunk
唱	Sing	Sang	Sung
游泳	Swim	Swam	Swum
取	Take	Took	Taken
搖動	Shake	Shook	Shaken
得	Get	Got	Got or gotten
忘記	Forget	Forgot	forgotten
跌	Fall	Fell	Fallen

写	Write	Wrote	Written
躲	Hide	Hid	Hidden
拜	Bid	Bade	Bidden
吃	Eat	Ate	Eaten
说	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
偷	Steal	Stole	Stolen
	Break	Broke	Broken
	Rise	Rose	Risen
	Arise	Arose	Arisen
驱	Drive	Drove	Driven
选择	Choose	Chose	Chosen
结冰	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
吹	Blow	Blew	Blown
知道	Know	Knew	Known
画	Draw	Drew	Drawn
指示	Show	Showed	Shown
卧	Lie	Lay	Lain
生	Bear	Bore	Born
穿	Wear	Wore	Worn

EXERCISE 10

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences :

1. The news is knew in the city.
2. The book is buyed by my brother.
3. We gone to Hankow last year.
4. Yesterday I drunk several cups of mine.
5. All the apples are ate by us three.
6. Last week the robbers steal their clothes.



SECTION 9

Misuse of "Lie" and "Lay";
"Sit" and "Set".

"Lie" 與 "Lay" "Sit" 與 "Set" 之誤用。

1. (誤) Yesterday I saw that my dog *laid* on my bed.
(正) Yesterday I saw that my dog *lay* on my bed.

(註) 動字 "lie" 譯為 "臥"，為不及物動詞 (intransitive verb) 後無受詞。"lay" 譯為 "安置" 為及物動詞 (transitive verb) 後有受詞。本例句，譯為 "昨晚余見吾犬臥於床上"。附句中之述詞應用 "Lie" (臥) 之過去式 "lay"，若用 "laid" 則係 (放置) 之過去式故錯；因 lay (放置) 不獨意不對並係及物動詞，須有受詞於其後。二者之意固不難分別，但字形則常易混淆，茲將二字之三式列下：

	Present	Past	Pastparticiple
臥	Lie	Lay	Lain
放	Lay	Laid	Laid

2. (誤) Last week I *lay* my book on the shelf.

(正) Last week I *laid* my books on the shelf.

(註) 全上解

3. (誤) The boy *sits* the books in order.

(正) The boy *sets* the books in order.

(註) 動字 “sit” 譯為 “坐” 為不及物動詞。“set” 譯為 “放置” 為及物動詞。本例句譯為 “小孩整理書籍” 其述詞為 “置” 應用 “set”，不可用 “sit”。此二字如 “lay” “lie” 亦易混淆，須特別留意。

	Present	Past	Past participle
字置	Set 放	Set	Set
	Sit 坐	Sat	Sat

EXERCISE 11

Fill the following blanks with the right forms of “Lie” or “Lay”; “set” or “set”.

1. Please ^{sit}—down
2. The sun ^{set}—at six o'clock every evening
3. The pencil ^{lies}—on the desk.
4. I ^{set}—my clothes in good order an hour

ago.

5. Why do you not—^{leave} your purse on your desk?
6. I—^{sit} near by my wife.
7. He has—^{put} his new clothes in the box.
8. The dog had—^{lain} on the bed for a long time, before its mother came.



subject 主詞 objet 受詞

SECTION 10

Mistakes in the Predicate of Interrogative Sentences.

問話句中述詞之誤用。

A. 問話稱代字 (Interrogative pronouns)

1. (誤) *whom* you are?

(正) *who* are you?

(註) “who” 爲主事位, “whom” 爲受事位。

凡一句之述詞爲 verb “to be”, 其後決無受詞, 均係主詞補充字 (Subjective complement). 本正例句中之 “who” 爲主位的補充字, 故對; 用受事位 “whom”, 則誤。再者問話句內之 Verb “to be” 須置於主詞之前, 絕不可如錯句中之 “are” 置於主詞之後。

2. (誤) *who* you *saw* yesterday?

(正) *whom* did you *see* yesterday?

(註) 如上註, 本例句中之 “whom” 爲述詞 “see” 之受詞, 不可如誤例用 “who”。

再者若句中之述詞係表示動作時, 則問句須加助述詞 (Auxiliary verb) 於主詞之前, 以表示之。參看 (Section 2) 故本例應用 “whom did you see”?

副詞

B. 問語狀詞 (Interrogative adverbs)

3. (誤) When he came here?

(正) When did he come here?

(註) 註如下

4. (誤) How you could do it before?

(正) How could you do it before?

(註) 問語狀詞 “when” “how” “why”

須置於句前，並將助述詞或主述詞 verb

“to be” 置於主詞去前，以表示問語

語氣。

EXERCICE 12

Correct the mistakes below:

1. Who you are looking for?
2. When he did it?
3. Who do you elect?
4. Whom is your teacher of English?
5. Why you did not come yesterday?



SECTION 11

Mistakes in the Position of Predicates of Indirect Questions.

間接問話中述詞位置之誤。

A 附屬問話稱代字：

1. (誤) I ask him who *is* he.

(正) I ask him who he *is*.

(註) 附屬問話稱代字者，係代稱字介紹附屬句，繫連於主句，同時表示附句爲問話，惟形式仍爲平話語氣。本例句 “I ask him” 爲主句 (principal clause), “who he is” 爲附句 (Subordinate clause); 惟 “who” 一字，一方面固爲主附兩句之連詞，一方面表示本附句爲問話；但因附屬句，不能俱問話之式，故用平話式，如正例句中 “who he is”，其述詞在主詞後。

2. (誤) We all ask him whom *did* he elected yesterday.

(正) We ask him whom he *elected* yesterday.

(註) 本例句與上註同，不過 “whom” 爲附句中述詞 “elected” 之受詞。

B. 附屬問話疏狀詞：

3. (誤) We ask him when *did* he come here.

(正) We ask him when he *came* here.

(註) 附屬問話疏狀詞，如“when”“how”“where”“why”四字，亦係介紹附句，繫連於主句。而附句之意雖為問話，但不可具問話之形式，故在本附句中不須移置助述詞於主詞前。

4. (誤) I ask him how *is* he now.

(正) I ask him how he *is* now.

(註) 如上。

EXERCISE 13

Correct the mistakes in the following :

1. We asked them who ~~did~~ they waited ^{waiting} for.
2. May I ask you when ~~did~~ you ^{came} come.
3. Yesterday he asked me what had I done.
4. Will you tell me why ~~did~~ you ^{came} come so late. ?

SECTION 12

Mistakes in Changing the Number of
Common Nouns.

普通名詞由單數變多數之誤。

1. (誤) I have two *boxs* in the room.
 (正) I have two *boxes* in the room.
 (註) 凡名物字之尾爲 s, x, sh, ch, 者, 由單數變爲多數時, 須加 es 於其後。例如 Class † es, Brush † es, Church † es, 句中之“box”即其例。
2. (誤) There are many, many *flys* on the dunghill.
 (正) There are many, many *flies* on the dunghill.
 (註) 一名物字尾爲“y”該“y”前爲子音 (Consonant) 者, 由單數變多數時, 須變“y”爲“i”再加“es”。例如“lady”變“ladies”, “city”變爲“cities”本錯句中 fly”應爲“flies”。
3. (誤) I have stayed here for many *dayes*.
 (正) I have stayed here for many *days*.
 (註) 除上註外, 尙有名物字尾爲“y”, 而“y”前爲母音者 (Vowel) 由單數變多數時,

孩子

childs ^{單數}
children ^{眾數}

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僅加 ‘s’ 於後。例如 boy † s, key † s,
monkey † s, day † s.

4. (誤) I have lost two *penknifes* these days.

(正) I have lost two *penknives* these days.

(註) 凡名物字尾之爲 “f” 或 “fe” 者，由單
數變多數時爲 Ves, 例如 wife, wives;
life, lives; shelf, shelves; pen-
nife, penknives.

5. (誤) We saw many, many *rooves* of houses
below, when we looked down from
the top of the hill.

(正) We saw many, many *roofs* of houses
below, when we looked down from
the top of the hill.

(註) 有數名物字尾爲 “f”, 變多數時，僅加
“s” 於其後。例如 Chief † s, proof
† s, grief † s, roof † s. 故錯例中之
Rooves 不對。

6. (誤) There were many *Womans* standing
in the street, with many *Childs* in
Their arms.

(正) There were many *Women* standing
in the street, with many *Children* in

their arms.

(註) 有數名物字由單數變多數時，須變字中之字母，如 “foot” 變為 “feet”；“tooth” 變為 “teeth”；“man” 變為 “men”；“woman” 變為 “women”；等。又有加 en 於字尾者，如 ox 變為 oxen, Child, 變為 Children. 本例句中之 women 與 children 即屬此類。

7. (誤) His mother has *four son-in-laws*.

(正) His mother has *four sons-in-law*.

(註) 混合名物字，變多數時，須加 “s” 於主要字之尾，如 sister (†s)-in-law, father (†s)-in-law, pass (†s)-by Commander (†s)-in-Chief. 本例中之 son †-s-in-law 即其證。

8. (誤) He saw two *deers* in the woods last month.

(正) He saw two *deer* in the woods last month.

(註) 有數名物字單多數形式一樣，無須增變，如 Cattle, deer, people, sheep, fish, 數字 (惟 “people” 一字係指一國人民。若指二國以上之人民。則加

“S” 例如 peoples of England, France and Japan.)

9. (誤) Yesterday my father gave me a *fivedollars bill*.^{四票}

(正) Yesterday my father gave me a *fivedollar bill*.

(註) 例句中 five-dollar 係混合區別字仿語，其中名詞 “dollar” 非多數乃單數。其他類似仿語如 a two-week vacation; an eight-day clock; four two-day watches; two five-dallar bills. 等。以上仿語中之dollar, week, day, 雖為複數區別字所形容，仍為單數，不可加 “S” 於本字後。

10. (誤) The news he has told me *make* me glad.

(正) The news he has told me *makes* me glad.

(註) “News” 為單數名詞，不可以其字尾有 “S” 而認為多數。若為主詞，其述詞亦須第三身單數，故本例之述詞既是現在時，應為 “makes”。

EXERCISE 14

Correct the mistakes in the following:

1. There are two deers in the wood.
2. A group of sheeps grazed grass at field.
3. The old lady has four daughter-in-laws.
4. A group of fly^s stood on the dunghill.
5. Yesterday he lost ten five-dollars bills.
6. We learnt ~~many~~^{much} news from him.
7. There are forty thousand peoples in our ~~country~~^{city}.
8. In Shanghai there are peoples of America, England, French, Italy.
9. Does ducks, cows and hens are all cattles.
10. There are four woman^s in the room.

EXERCISE 15

Translate the following into English:

1. 張君借給我五元抄票一張。

2. 他死了的消息使我很憂愁。
3. 他看見兩匹牛睡在地上。
4. 英法美三國人民係白種人。

EXERCISE 16

Change the following nouns from singular into Plural.

1. Benches
2. Reply^{ies}
3. Essay^s
4. life^s
5. Dish
6. Tooth^s
7. mother-in-law^s
8. Glass^{es}
9. Cry^{ies}
10. Half^s
11. Goose^s
12. Brother-in-law^s
13. Ox^{en}
14. Supply^{ies}
15. Key^s
16. Shelf
17. Deer
18. Mouse^s
19. Foot
20. Fly
21. Rag^s
22. Self
23. Cattle
24. Commander-in-chief



SECTION 13

Material Nouns mistaken for Common Nouns and Vice Versa.

物質名詞與普通名詞之互誤。

1. (誤) There is *Much Water* in China.

(正) There are *Many Waters* in China.

(註) 句中之“Water”非物質名詞(水)乃普通名詞，譯為河流，故能用多數。此外還有物質名詞，(Paper) (紙)，在普通名詞為 (News papers) (新聞紙)，更有物質名詞 *much Fish in dish* (魚肉) 在普通名詞則為 *many fish in pond* (池中有魚極多)。

EXERCISE 17

Translate the following into English

1. 我由報紙上得知許多新聞。
2. 請你給我粉筆多枝。
3. 池中有魚極多。
4. 碗中有魚極多。



SECTION 14

Abstract Nouns mistaken for Common Nouns and vice versa:

抽象名詞與普通名詞之互誤。

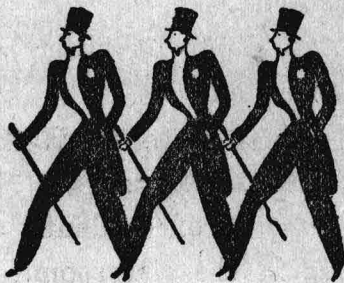
1. (誤) Knowledge is *powers*.
 (正) Knowledge is *power*.
 (註) 抽象名詞不能變為多數，例中 *power* 為抽象名詞，故不宜用 *powers*.
2. (誤) The *power* of the world is discussing the affairs of manchuria and mongolia.
 (正) The *powers* of the world *are* discussing the affairs of manchuria and mongolia.
 (註) 句中之“*powers*”非抽象名詞，乃普通名詞，譯為列強故能加“*s*”於後成為多數。

EXERCISE 18

Correct the mistakes in the following:

1. America fought for freedoms.
2. Napolion was famous for his braver-ies.

3. Honesties are the best policy.
4. The lengths of the street is ten mile.



SECTION 15

Mistakes in the Number of Collectives Nouns.

聚合名詞數的錯誤。

1. (誤) The number of the students *are* small.
- (正) The number of the students *is* small.
(註) 聚合名詞，意義雖為多數，形式仍係單數，若用為主詞，其述詞須用單數，如例之中“the number is”。
2. (誤) Much *flock* of sheep *is* grazing in the field.
- (正) Many *flocks* of sheep *are* grazing in the field.
(註) 聚合名詞，則不如物質名詞，既可為單數亦可為多數，如正例中“flocks”。
3. (誤) A *number* of students *is* studying hard in the classroom.
- (正) A *number* of students *are* studying hard in the classroom,
(註) 句中之聚合名詞“Number”形式雖為單數，意義却係多數。蓋言學生人人在教室內用功，意指數目的內容因之述詞

須 “are studying”.

EXERCISE 19

Fill the following blanks with the different forms of the verb “to be”.

1. The gang of seven robbers—broken up.
2. The gang—almost all caught; only three escaped.
3. The class—to large to be taught by one teacher.
4. The company—excited at once.
5. The Company of the nurse—standing in different parts of the hospital.

SECTION 16

Proper Nouns Incorrectly modified
by Article.

特別名詞前冠詞之誤用。

1. (誤) In ancient Greece there was a beautiful girl by the name of *the Io*.
 (正) In ancient Greece there was a beautiful girl by the name of *Io*.
 (註) 特別名詞前不用冠詞 (Article) "the" or "A". 錯例中 "Io" 前之 "the" 應刪去。
 (特別名詞前之第一字母須大寫).
2. (誤) Miss Chang is *Io* of to-day.
 (正) Miss Chang is *the Io* of to-day.
 (註) 今人之行動，性質，或狀態若與昔之著名人物相似，此時為描述簡單計，僅云其人足矣。用時須加冠詞於所引之人前，因其帶有普遍性之故。句中 "Miss Chang" 既云美如 "Io" 則其美雖未詳述，亦足以想見其風姿。此 "Io" 已含有普遍性，故其前須如冠詞 "the".
3. (誤) Shanghai is New York of China.
 (正) Shanghai is *the* New York of China.
 (註) 本句如上註，用比喻法簡單描寫地方之

繁盛.

4. (誤) Brave Christopher Columbus was an Italian.

(正) *The* brave Christopher Columbus was an Italian.

(註) 前註規定特別名詞前不能有冠詞，但爲區別字形容時，其前須有冠詞。句中“Christopher Columbus”有區別字“brave”，故其前須加冠詞“the”

EXERCISE 20

Point out the pronoun noun used as Common noun in the following :-

1. There have been but few Watts in the world.
2. I hope one of you will be the Newton of today.
3. Who knows that there may not be many future Watts and Stephenson studying in our school.
4. I hope that in our class there may be some future Watts.

EXERCISE 21

Correct the mistakes in the following:

1. He will come on the Sunday.
2. United States of America is the richest nation in the world.
3. Tzee-Ma-Chien (司馬遷) wrote on loyal Chu-Yuen (屈原) in Shih-kee (史記).
4. Mr. Hoa is Chao-Tso (曹操) of today.



SECTION 17

Mistakes in the Use in the Possessive Sign.

所有位記號之誤用。

1. (誤) There are many *birds's* nests in the woods.

(正) There are many *birds'* nests in the woods.

(註) 多數名詞在所有位 (in possessive case) 時, 僅加 “'” (Apostrophe) 因其尾已有 “S”, 不須再加。本例中多數名詞 (*birds*) 之尾已有 “S” 故僅加 “'”。

2. (誤) The two *Women'* Children are dead.

(正) The two *Women's* Children are dead.

(註) 句中之 “women” 固為多數, 但其尾無 “S”; 在所有位時, 仍加 “'S” 於後。

3. (誤) *Summer's* flowers are very beautiful.

(正) The flower's *of Summer* are very beautiful.

(註) 無生性名詞 (noun in neuter gender) 在所有位時, 應用 “of” 如例

中 “The flowers of summer” 不能如有生性名詞用所有位記號式。

4. (誤) The trip of a day makes me tired.

(正) A day's trip makes me tired.

(註) 如上註，無生性名詞之所有位，固然應用 “of” 但在英語習慣中，凡表示時間，(Time) 空間 (Space) 重量 (Weight) 等無生性名詞，在主有位時，仍用 “'S”，句中之 “A day's trip” 即屬此規則，若用 “of” (如中錯例) 則反不合習慣法。

5. (誤) The distance of three miles seems very far to her.

(正) Three mile's distance seems very far to her.

(註) 此例句係表示空間，爲上註中規則之一。

6. (誤) He bought a fish of the weight of five pounds.

(正) He bought a fish of five pounds' weight

(註) 此例句係表示重量，亦爲上註中規則之一。

7. (誤) Chwin-jin is my father's-in-law son.

(正) Chwin-jen is my *father-in-law's* son.

(註) 混合名詞，在所有位時，所有位記號“S”須加于最後一名詞之尾，本例中之混合名詞“Father-in-law”其所有位記號，不可加于“fathe'r”字之後，而應加于“law”之後。如正例中之“father-in-laws.”

8. (誤) I met the *Principal's* Mr. Chang son in the street.

(正) I met the principal *Mr. Chang's* son in the street.

(註) 同位名詞 (Noun in Apposition) 在所有位時，其所有位記號 ('S) 須加于最末一字之後，本句即其證。

EXERCISE 22

Correct the mistakes in the following:

1. The sheeps' food is green grass.
2. The deers' horns are long and branched.
3. The father of the good boy is dead.
4. The book's cover is yellow in color.
5. The animals houses are in the mount-

ains.

6. The distance of ten miles makes me very tired.

EXERCISE 23

Translate the following into English:

1. 那聰明小孩是他的長子。
2. 那女孩是你的女孩麼？
3. 鳥巢建築在樹上。
4. 在這兩個星期的假期中，他讀了不少的書。



SECTION 18

Mistakes in the Cases of Personal
Pronouns:

人身稱代字位之誤用。

1. (誤) It is *Me*.(正) It is *I*

(註) verb “to be” 係連綴動詞，其後決無受詞，應有補充字 (Complement)。此補充字係指主詞，故名主詞補充字 (Subjective Complement)。錯例 “It is me” 應改為 “It is I”。It is 後可用任何身數的稱代字。如 It is you, It is he, It is they, It is we 等。

2. (誤) You are as tall as *Him*(正) You are as tall as *He* (is tall).

(註) 句中 as...as 在本句為疏狀連詞。連二子句；“you are as tall” 為一句，“as he” 為一句。是以例中之 “he” 為主詞，其述詞省去。故錯例中之 “him” 應改為主位稱代字 “he”。

3. (誤) You study more diligently than *Her*.(正) You study more diligently than *She*

(studies).

(註) 句中之 “than”，係連綴詞連二子句；
 “you study more diligently” 爲一句，
 “she (studies)” 爲一句，所以第二句主詞爲 “she”，其述詞省去，故錯例之 “her”，應改爲主位稱代字 “she”。

EXERCISE 24

Correct the mistakes in the following:

1. She is as lazy as him.
2. I can speak English as well as them.
3. You are more diligently than us.
4. It is her who did it.



SECTION 19

Mistakes in the Cases of Personal
Pronouns Continued :

人身稱代字位之誤用，續

1. (誤) He has just visited you and *I* at our school.

(正) He has just visited you and *me* at our school.

(註) 及物動詞 (Transitive verb) 後之名詞，或稱代字，應為受事。例中 “visited” 為及物動詞，故後應用受詞 “you and me”。

附註：you 在主位，與受位形式一樣。

2. (誤) Listen to *I*.

(正) Listen to *me*.

(註) 凡前置詞 (Preposition) 後之名詞，或稱代字，決係受詞，故例中 “to” 字後，應用受事稱代字 “me”，不可用主位稱代字 “I”。

EXERCISE 25

Correct the mistakes below :

1. A girl stood behind *I*. *me*

2. His dog ran after he.
3. I have waited for they
4. Mr. Chang loves she very much.



SECTION 20

Mistakes in the Cases of Personal
Pronouns continued:

人身稱代字位之誤用，續。

1. (誤) This book is *my book*.(正) This book is *mine*.

(註) 在一句前部已提之名詞，後部不宜再提，須以稱代字代之，以免重複。若稱代字屬于主有位，第一身單數，應用“mine”本例即其證第二身單數應用“yours”，第三身單數應用“his”或 hers 茲另列表於後。

2. (誤) These children are *yours children*.(正) These children are *yours*

(註) 上註既敘明稱代字可省名詞重複之弊，則在省去名詞之稱代字後，不可再有名詞，本錯例之 *yours children* 係大謬。

增例：

1. I like her fan better than his. (not his fan).
2. His hands are rougher than hers. (not than hers hands).
3. Your house is not so large as ours.

(not as ours house).

4. Our goods are cheaper than theirs,
(not than their goods).

主有位稱代字與省去名詞的稱代字表式列下:

數別 位格 身別	單 數		多 數	
	主有位稱代字	省去名詞 稱代字	主有位稱代字	省去名詞 稱代字
第一身	My	<i>Mine</i>	Our	<i>Ours</i>
第二身	your	<i>yours</i>	your	<i>yours</i>
第三身	{ his her Its	<i>his</i> <i>hers</i> —	their	<i>theirs</i>

EXERCISE 26

Correct the Mistakes in the following :

1. My horse is not as strong as your Δ
2. Her dog is not so strong as he. *his*
3. Yours cow gives more milk than ~~my~~
cow. *mine*
4. Ours dogs bark more fiercely than
their dogs.
5. The dollars are not her, but are your Δ

dollars.

EXERCISE 27

Translate the following into English:

1. 這頂禮帽是你的不是我的。
2. 你的帽比我的新些，所以這帽是你的。
3. 楊靜遠，(Yan Chin-yen) 不是你的同學，
是他的同學。
4. 他們的臥室比較我們的大多了。



SECTION 21

Misuse of "It" and "One".

"It" 與 "One" 之誤用。

1. (誤) I need a fountain pen, but I have no money to buy *it*.

(正) I need a fountain pen, but I have no money to buy *one*.

(註) "One" 與 "It" 用法不同。係依所代之字而定。對已指定之名詞用 "It" 代，對未指定之名詞用 "one" 代。本例句中之 "fountain pen" 其前無定冠詞 (Indefinite Article) "A" 僅言一支筆而已，未指定何筆，故用 *one* 代，不可用 "It" 代。

2. (誤) Do you want the fountain pen? yes I want *one*.

(正) Do you want the fountain pen? yes I want *it*.

(註) 如上註所敍 "it" 代已指定之名詞。本例中 "fountain pen" 其前已有有限冠詞 (definite article) "the" 指定，故用 "it" 代，不可用 "one" 代。

EXERCISE 28

Correct the mistakes in the following:

1. Have you a dictionary? I wish to get it. *one*
2. Mr. Hwang has the dictionary, please go to borrow ~~one~~. *it*
3. He is in need of a hat, but he is too poor to buy it. *one*
4. The book in the store is very useful to me, but I have no money to buy ~~one~~. *it*



SECTION 22

Misuse of Reflexive Pronouns.

反身稱代字之誤用。

A 著重 (for emphasis)

1. (誤) They *himself* heard the news.

(正) They *themselves* heard the news.

(註) 反身稱代字之性別身數，須與所指之字絕對相符合如 I myself, you yourself, he himself, she herself, we ourselves, you yourselves, They themselves.

B 反身受詞 (Reflexive Object)

1. (誤) She *herself* killed.

(正) She killed *herself*.

(註) 1. 反身稱代字爲及物述詞之受詞時，須置于該述詞之後，如本例 “herself” 係及物述詞 “killed” 之受詞，故在該述詞之後。

(註) 2. 反身稱代字作受事用時，其性別身數與其所指者亦應相符。

增例

1. I met mr. Chang himself (not, herself)
2. She was beside herself (not, himself)

with anger.

3. They hid Themselves in the woods
(not, They themselves hid in the woods).
4. I went myself to see him at his home,
(not, I went to see him at his home myself)

EXERCISE 29

Correct the mistakes in the following:

1. She herself hurt yesterbay.
2. He was ashamed of herself. *himself*
3. I saw the children himself and herself
in the cass.
4. These words were spoken by himself.

EXERCISE 30

Translate the following into English:

1. 此消息係章君親口所述。
2. 今天我親自去看他。
3. 那青年自己把性命斷送了。
4. 今天我見了孫先生本人。

SECTION 23

Wrong Position of Personal Pronouns in a sentence.

人身稱代字在句中位置之誤。

1. (誤) *I John and you* go to school every day.

(正) *You, John and I* go to school every day.

(註) 人身稱代字第一、二、三身並用時，其列法照英文常規，第二身列最前，第三身次之，第一身列最後。此表示禮節之故。

2. (誤) *They and we* are now going to school.

(正) *We and they* are now going to school.

(註) 反上註，若第一身稱代字爲多數時“we”則置于第三身稱代字之前，蓋除我之外，尙有人焉。

增例

1. James comes to school to visit Mr. Chang and me, (not, to visit me and Mr. Chang).

2. You and John must be back by 4 o'clock (not, John and you must be back by 4 o'clock).

3. He always talks with us and you (not,

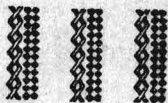
with you and us).

4. We and the girl students (not, the girl students and we) started for Nanking.

EXERCISE 31

Correct the wrong position of pronouns in the following.

1. I and my sister are much pleased with that song.
2. They and we have a great deal of money.
3. I and Smith will play in the garden.
4. Three boys and we went out to fly the kite.



SECTION 24

Relative Pronouns must agree with their antecedent.

複襟稱代字須與其前辭相符。

1. (誤) It is he *which* told me.

(正) It is he *who* told me.

(註) 複襟稱代字代人用“who”不可如錯例用“which”

2. (誤) I have a fountain pen *who* is better than yours.

(正) I have a fountain pen *which* is better than yours.

(註) 複襟稱代字，代物用“which”不可如錯例用“who”

3. (誤) I saw a man and a horse *which* were walking about in the field.

(正) I saw a man and a horse *that* were walking about in the field.

(註) 1. 複襟稱代字中，能兼代人物者，惟“that”一字。本例中之“that”係代 a man and a horse.

(註) 2. 複襟稱代字“who”“which”“that”“what”單多數形式一樣，例如：

- They who; he who; I who; we who:
4. (誤) I cannot understand *The words what* he has said.
- (正) I cannot understand *what* he has said.
- (註) 複襟稱代字 “what” 意含 “that which” (或 those which) 其字已含有前辭, 無須再用. 本正例即其證.

EXERCISE 32

Correct the Relative Pronouns which do not agree with their antecedents.

1. To-day I go to visit my two friends which live in the city.
2. This is the book who was given to me by Miss Lee.
3. The lesson what is Very long is Very hard to read.
4. In the room there are a man and a cat who and which are sitting on the floor.
5. Tell me which you have said.

SECTION 25

A Relative Pronoun Too Far
From its Antecedent.

複襍稱代字不宜遠隔前辭。

1. (誤) There are many flowers *in Summer*
which bloom very beautifully.

(正) In summer there are many *flowers*
which bloom very beautifully.

(註) 複襍稱代字須緊接前辭 (antecedant)

本例中之複襍稱代字 “which” 係指
“flowers” 故二者須緊相連。若于二者
之間插一介語，如 “in the summer”
則此 “which” 所指不明。故必將插入
者，在可能範圍內移插他處。換言之，複
襍稱代字須設法 使之緊接前辭。

EXERCISE 33

Correct the errors in the following
if any :—

1. We should wear light clothes in
summer which reflect the light of
sun.
2. We should wear black clothes in

winter which receive the heat of sunshine.

3. Yesterday I saw a tree in the public garden which is over ten feet high.
4. He is the only man of my friends whom I respect very much.

of all my friends he is the one man whom I respect.



SECTION 26

A Relative Pronoun must agree with its antecedent in Number, Person and Gender.

複標稱代字須符合其前辭之身數，和類別。

1. (誤) It is I who *is* kind to you.

(正) It is I who *am* kind to you.

(註) 複雜稱代字為主位時，其述詞須依主詞所指前辭之身數為轉移。例如 It is I who *am*—, It is you who *are*—, it is he who *is*—, It is we who *are*—, It is they who *are*—, 本例句即其一例。

2. (誤) We should respect those men who *is* kind to us.

(正) We should respect those men who *are* kind to us.

(註) 句中之複雜稱代字“who”之前辭，為多數名詞“men”。故本身亦變為多數，因之述詞須用“are”不可如錯例用“is”。

3. (誤) She showed me the farmer and the cow that *was* busy in the field.

(正) She showed me the farmer and the cow that *were* busy in the field.

(註) 句中之複稱代字“that”之前辭爲多數“the farmer and the cow”。故其述詞爲多數“were”。

EXERCISE 34

In the following sentences, change those verbs which do not agree with their subjects in Number and person:-

1. The servant lost the letter which were sent to me by my brother.
2. He is the man that save me from danger.
3. The dog which bark fiercely is mine.
4. I see a man and a horse that walks there.

EXERCISE 35

Fill the following blanks with appropriate verbs.

1. The dog ^{was} which ~~is~~ ^{barked} fiercely is yours.
2. It is you who ~~is~~ ^{are} wrong.

3. We who ^{are}—in good health should study hard.
4. The boy who ^{live}—far from school came early every day.
5. The men who ^{tell}—you the news are my school-mates.



SECTION 27

Mistakes in Cases of the Pronoun
“who”.

受位複牒稱代字 “who” 字位之錯誤。

1. (誤) The man *who* you met yesterday is my brother.

(正) The man *whom* you met yesterday is my brother.

(註) 1 複牒稱代字爲受事時，務須緊隨前辭。至於其形式單多數均一樣。

(註) 2 受事複牒稱代字，除 “who” 變 “whom” 外，其他之 “which” “that” “what” 各字之形均與主位同。例見增例。上例 “whom” 係附句中述詞 “met” 之受詞，因其複牒稱代字受緊隨前辭條件之束縛，故將該字移置於附句之首，同時亦負有聯詞使命

2. (誤) The man *who* they are waiting for is a teacher of English.

(正) The man *whom* they are waiting for is a teacher of English.

(註) 本正例句中之複牒稱代字 “whom” 係前置詞 “for” 之受事，不能如錯例用

主事位 “who”.

增例：

1. The student whom (not, who) he loves very much is Mr Wang.
2. The houses which my brothers bought last year are very large.
3. The book which he looked for was an English grammar.
4. The tree and the man that (not, whom) you see in the picture are smaller than the real ones.

EXERCISE 36

Translate the following into English.

1. 我昨天會見的那個人是一個醫生。
2. 彼不懂我們所說的。
3. 這故事和我二年前所聽的相像。
4. 他最愛的花是玫瑰。
5. 我敬人,人總是敬我。



SECTION 28

Mistakes in the Possessive Case of
a Relative Pronoun:

所有位複牒稱代字之誤用。

1. (誤) I met a weeping lady the *husband of whom* was dead.

(正) I met a weeping lady *whose* husband was dead.

(註) 所有位複牒稱代字指人用“whose”。本錯例中, the husband of whom, 未免笨拙, 應改為 whose husband.

2. (誤) He gave me a very thich book *whose cover* is very thin.

(正) He gave me a very thich book the *cover of which* is very thin.

(註) 主有位複牒稱代字“whose”屬于人; “of which”屬于物, 此係文法規則; 但有著作家反此規則者, 常以“whose”屬于物, 初學者不宜效之。

EXERCISE 37

Translate the following into English:

1. 失去錢袋的那個人很是憂愁。

2. 失去書的那孩子是我的兄弟。
3. 死了丈夫的婦人叫着寡婦。
4. 那個面容慘淡的農夫是我的憐人。



SECTION 29

Mistakes in the Use of "This" "That"
"These" "Those.

"This" "That" "These" "Those" 字
之誤用。

1. (誤) *This* book is thicker than *that* book.
 (正) *This* book is much thicker than *that*.
 (註) 1. 在一句中，一個名詞不宜復見，以免詞句笨拙。上句中之“book”一字，已在句前提過，不宜重提，故用“that”一字代之。
 (註) 2. *This* 與 *that* 二字，可用作代名詞，亦可用作區別字。其分別之法，即字後隨有名詞者為區別字。無名詞代替句前已提之名詞者，為稱代字。本句中之“*This*”係區別字。(adjective) 因後有名詞“book”被其形容；*that* 則為稱代字，代替句前之名詞“book.”
2. (誤) *This* books are better than *that*
 (正) *These* books are better than *those*.
 (註) 此四字為區別字時，“*this*”，“*that*”。形容單數名詞，“*these*”，“*those*”形容多數名詞，如“*this* book”；“*that*

pencil”; “these books”; “those pencils”.

若爲稱代字時，this, that, 代替單數名詞；“these those” 代替多數名詞。“this” 之複數爲 “these” “that” 之複數爲 “those”. 本錯例中之區別字 “these” 和稱代字 “those” 係按所註之原則改正。

增例：

1. These pencils are longer than those.
(not, those pencils).
2. The strength of a tiger is greater than that of a donkey (not, that strength).
3. This lesson is as easy as that (not, that lesson).

EXERCISE 38

Correct the mistakes below :

1. This classroom is larger than that classroom.
2. These houses are higher than those.
3. water and air are necessary to man

this is less important than that.

4. I like this book as well as that book.

EXERCISE 39

Translate the following into English.

1. 馬的力量比人的力量大些。
2. 貓的耳朵比犬的耳朵小些。
3. 我買了禮帽便帽各一頂，後面的較前面的便宜些。
4. 這孩比那孩用功些。



SECTION 30.

“Each other” and “one another”;
 “Each after other,” and “one after
 another” Confused.

“Each after 與 one another”; Each
 after other 與 one after another, 之混淆.

1. (誤) A girl and a boy talk *one another* by
 the road.
 (正) A girl and a boy talk with *each other*
 by the road.
 (註) 兩者之間用 *each other*, 本例中男女
 二孩應用 *each other*.
2. (誤) The students in our classroom talk
each other.
 (正) The students in our classroom talk
one another.
 (註) 兩者以上用 “one another”, 本句“教
 室中許多學生互相談話”, 係二者以上,
 故用 *one another*.
3. (誤) Many beggars came *each after* other
 to our doors.
 (正) Many beggars came *one aft*
another to our doors.

(註) 見下例。

4. (誤) Boad and Boadi went to their friend Raschiecl's shop *one after another*.

(正) Boad and Boadi went to their friend Roschiecl's shop *each after other*.

(註) “One after another” 與 “each after other” 其用法與上句全。惟意義有別，“each after other” 意為二者相繼。one after another 意為二者以上相繼。近代著作家亦有將 each after other 用在二者以上者但初學者不宜效之。

增例：

1. The two sisters love each other, (not, one another).
2. Men should help one another, (not, each other).
3. The students came to pay me their respect one after another (not, each after other).
4. The two boys resemble each other (not, one another).

EXERCISE 40

Correct mistakes in the following :

1. The handsome young man and the beautiful girl loved one another.
2. All the soldiers have quarreled with each other for a prize.
3. Many suitors struggled with each other for Penelope, a beautiful widow.

EXERCISE 41

Translate the following into English:

1. 同學應該互相親愛。
2. 他們兩個常常彼此嫉妒。
3. 男女間不應彼此口角。
4. 他們接連的去看他們的老師。



SECTION 31

Some Adjectives mistaken for Finite Verbs :

區別字誤爲述詞。

1. (誤) The boy *afraid* me.

(正) The boy is *afraid of* me.

(註) 句中之“afraid”係區別字，若用於述詞中，其前必需有 Verb “to be”。否則，不能成句，故錯例中述詞不對。再者“afraid”既爲區別字，其後決無受詞。若因意義不明或未完須置受詞于其後時，則于二者之間置一前詞“of”如正例中，受事“me”非形容詞(“afraid”)之受詞。乃前置詞，“of”之受詞。若用同意之動字“fear”則其前後無增加動詞或前置詞之必要。

2. (誤) I *glad* your coming so soon.

(正) I am *glad of* your coming so soon.

(註) 解與上句同，不過前置詞“of”後之受詞，爲動名詞(gerund)“Coming”。此外尚有“proud”“full”“filled”“ready”等字，用法與此二字同，詳見增例。

增例：

1. He is full of pleasure. (not, he full please.)
2. Mr. Ting is proud of his good handwriting (not, proud his good handwriting.)
3. He is ready (not, he ready) to take the examination.
4. The cup is filled with water (not, the cup filled with water.

EXERCISE 42

Correct the mistakes in the following:

1. The pupil afraid the teacher.
2. She glad of the beautiful flower.
3. The sky full clouds.
4. We ready to start for Shanghai.



SECTION 32

Difference between "some" and "any".

Some 與 any 之區別：

1. (誤) I saw a poor boy buy *several* loaves of bread in the shop with *several* money, but. I have not *several* money to get one.

(正) I saw a poor boy buy *some* loaves of bread in the shop with *some* money, but I had not *any* money to get one.

(註) "Some" 與 "any" 對於能指數與不能數各名詞，均能形容。上例中之 "some" 既能形容普通名詞 "loaves" 亦能形容物質名詞 "money"，any 亦然。惟二者用法略異，詳見後條。(錯例中用 "several" 不合修辭學，應改之。

2. (誤) Is there *some* ink in your ink-stand? Now I can not find some, please give me *any*.

(正) Is there *any* ink in your inkstand?

Now I cannot find any, please give one *some*.

(註) “Some” 與 “any” 均譯爲一些，不過用法略有不同。“any” 用于問話及否定語。“Some” 僅用於平說語氣，如正例。

EXERBISE 43

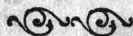
Correct the mistakes in the following:

1. Have you some stories to tell me?
2. No I have not some.
3. Yes I have any.

EXERCIES 44

Translate the following into English:

1. 請給我銀洋數元。
2. 你錢袋裏有些錢沒有？
3. 我沒有帶錢。
4. 他有幾本英文書。



SECTION 33

Mistakees in the Use of "much" and
 "many" "a little" and "a few"
 "a little 與 "a few" 之誤用。

1. (誤) I eat *many* bread every day.

(正) I eat *much* bread every day.

(註) 名詞有能指數與不能指數之分，能指數者為普通名詞 (Common noun) 如人，書，屋等。言數目多時用區別字 "many"，不能指數者為物質名詞 (material noun)，與抽象名詞，如水，銑，仁慈等。言數量多時用區別字，"much"。本例中 "bread" 係為物質名詞，不能指數，只能指量，故用 "much" 以形容之。

2. (誤) He eats *much* loaves of bread.

(正) He eats *many* loaves of bread.

(註) 與上註同，本例句，言者之意在麵包 "loaves" 塊數之多少。"loaves" 既係普通名詞能指數，故宜用 "many" 以形容之，而不可用 much。

3. (誤) He drinks *a few* water.

(正) He drinks *a little* water.

(註) 不能指數之名詞，言數量少時用“little”能指數名詞，言數量少時用“few”。本例中之“water”爲不能數之物質名詞，其前應用“little”。

4. (誤) You drink a little cups of water.

(正) You drink a few cups of water.

(註) 與上例三同，此例中之“cup”爲能指數之普通名詞，應用“few”以形容之。總之“much”“little”爲區別字時形容不能指數之名詞。“many”“few”爲區別字時形容能指數之名詞。

增例：

1. There is much (not many) fish in the dish.
2. You have many (not, much) sheets of paper to write on.
3. There are a few (not, a little) waters in Shansi.
4. To-day I have bought some fish for dinner.

EXERCISE 45

Correct the mistakes in the following.

1. From the newspapers we can learn many news.
2. Yesterday I gave much dollars to my brother.
3. I think I have a few knowledge.
4. Many years ago, a little of Chinese knew English.

EXERCISE 46

Translate the following into English

1. 他告訴我許多新聞。
2. 我寫信給我的父親請他寄一點錢來。
3. 他給我許多禮物。
4. 先生給我很多分數。



SECTION 34

Difference between "A Few" and "Few" "A Little" and "Little":

"A Few" 與 "Few" "A Little" 與 "Little" 四字分別之誤:

1. (誤) I have *few* things to do yet, so I cannot go with you. (譯為：我現幾無事可做，所以我不能同你去)
- (正) I have *a few* things to do yet so I cannot go with you. (譯。為我現有一點事要做，所以我不能同你去)
- (註) 要知 "a few" 與 *few* 用法之不同，須明二者之性質有異，"a few" 係肯定之意，表示事物僅少數。"few" 係否定之意，表示事物幾無。本例之意，余之所以不能同君去者因有一點事要做。"things" 之前用 "a few" (少數)。係肯定確有事做，有不能去之苦衷。若用 "few" 如錯例。則詞意不符合。
2. (誤) I have *a few* friends here, so I will depend on your assistance. (譯為：此地友人甚少，故余擬全靠君助)
- (正) I have *few* friends here, so I will

depend on your assistance. (譯爲：此地余幾無友人，故余擬全靠君助)

(註) 本例之意，余之所以擬全靠君助者，因此地友人幾無，故友人前應用否定語氣“few”，不可用肯定語氣“a few”，故錯例辭意不通。

3. (誤) I have *a little* money in my pocket, so I can lend nothing to you. (譯爲：余袋中存錢不多，故余不能借錢給你)。

(正) I have *little* money in my pocket, so I can lend nothing to you. (譯爲：余袋中幾無錢，故余不能借一文錢給你)。

(註) 本例之解釋與上例註同，不過“few”用于能指數者。“little”用于不能指數者。

EXERCISE 47

Fill the blanks in the following.

1. I have—dollors in my purse, take what you want.
2. I heve—dear friends here, so I beg you to help me.
3. There are—mistakes in this book, so it is very good.

4. We have—to say, so we must present ourselves in the meeting.

EXERCISE 48

Translate the following into English:-

1. 我曉得一點英文，請你常常教我。
2. 我身邊帶洋不多，你可帶一二元去。
3. 我在此地幾乎沒有朋友，請你幫助我。



SECTION 35

Mistakes in the Use of "A great many" "A good deal of" and "A great number of".

"A great many", "A good deal of", "A great number of" 用時之混淆。

1. (誤) He has wasted *a great many* time in doing nothing useful.

(正) He has wasted *a good deal* of time in doing useless things.

(註) 以上三種仿語 (phrases) 雖意義均爲許多, 性質則大不同, "A great many" 與 "A great number of" 二仿語之性質, 爲能指數者, "A good deal of" 一仿語之性質, 爲不能指數者。本例中之 "time" 爲不能指數之名詞, 不可用 "A great many" 指數之仿語形容之, 故應改爲 "A good deal of".

2. (誤) He lost *a good deal of* dollars in gambling.

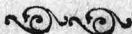
(正) He lost *a great number of* dollars in gambling. (or a great many).

(註) 如前。

EXERCISE 49

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. He spent a great mang money for building his house.
2. No sooner had I lain in bed than I felt a good deal of mosquatoes touching my body.
3. A good deal of flies flew up at once from the dunghill when I went there.
4. We saw a great deal of pieces of paper lying on the desk.



SECTION 36

Mistakes in the Degrees of Adjectives:
區別字級的誤用。

1. (誤) This book is *thick* than that.

(誤) This book is *more thick than* that.

(誤) This book is *thickest* than that.

(正) This book is *thicker* than that.

(註) 二者相比時，用比較級 (Comparative degree) 其法于單音字後加 *er* 再用 *than*，字之以數音切成者，用 *more... than*。

本例中此書與彼書相比較，係二者相比，宜用比較級，決不可用最上級，例中“*thick*”一字係單音，在比較級時，須於其尾加 *er* 再用 *than*，不宜用 *more... than*，上面各錯例係初學者常犯，宜加意焉。

2. (誤) Mr. Chen is the *wisest* than all the students.

(誤) Mr. Chen is *wisest* of all the students.

(誤) Mr. Chen is the *wiser* of all the students.

(正) Mr. Chen is the *wisest* of all the

students.

(註) 1. 二者以上相比時用最上級，單音字用 the...est...of, 字之以數音切成者，用 the most...of.

本例“陳君爲全體學生中之最聰明者”，係二者以上相比，宜用最上級，“wise”爲單音，應用“the...est...of”。

(註) 2. 總之三級之變法，以字之音節多少爲定，字之以數音切成者，變爲比較級時，在平常級前加 more, 最上級，加 most, 例如 beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful. 字之爲單音者變爲比較級時，在平常級，字後加 r 或 er, 變爲最上級時，加 st 或 est. 例如 late, later, latest, small, smaller, smallest.

增例：

1. Gold is the heaviest of all the metals (not, gold is heavier than all the metals).
2. Robert is the eldest (not, elder) of five brothers; and mary is the younger (not, youngest) of the two sisters.

3. Mary is more beautiful (not, most beautiful) than you.
4. You are taller (not, tallest) than I.

EXERCISE 50

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. His wife is truest to him than he has been to her.
2. My pencil is more long than yours.
3. You had a worst fortune than he.
4. She was more beautiful of all the girls in the world.

EXERCISE 51

Tronlate the following into English:-

1. 愛樂 (Io) 爲當時女子中間最美麗的一個。
2. 三弟兄中最幼的一個是玉華。
3. 我的運命比他的壞些。
4. 數學比音樂重要些。



SECTION 37

Mistakes in the Use of the Indefinite Articles "a" and "an":

a 與 an 無限冠詞之誤用：

1. (誤) *A* old man carries a box on his shoulder.

(正) *An* old man carries a box on his shoulder.

(註) "a" 用於子音 (consonant) 前, "an" 用於母音 (vowel) 前, 例中之 "old" 第一字母爲母音 "o" 故應用 "an", 其他字前爲母音者, 如 *axe, eye, ox, idle, man* 等字, 其前均應用 "an" 蓋求發音便利也。

2. (誤) We do *An* useful thing which *An* one-eyed man can do too.

(正) We do *A* useful thing which *A* one-eyed man can do too.

(註) "useful" 與 "one" 之前不用 "an" 而用 *a* 者, 因 "useful" 之 *u* 字讀如 *yoo*. "one" 字讀如 *wun*. 此二字第一字母雖均爲母音, 讀音則類子音, 故用 "an" 而不用 "an".

3. (誤) The family of the Changs has only
A heir.

(正) The family of the changs has only
An heir.

(註) 最普通有 heir, hour, honest 三字, 其
第一字母均係子音, 其所以不用“a”而
用“an”者, 因此三字之第一字母均爲
默音“h”; 其開始之音均係母音, 故用
“an”.

增例:

1. I have studied for an hour. (not, a
hour).
2. Mr. Wang is an (not, a) honest man.
3. We took our friend to a hotel (not,
an hotel).
4. You are an (not, a) idle fellow.

EXERCISE 52

Correct the errors in the following :-

1. He has read for a hour.
2. There is a inkstand on the desk.
3. He was a American by birth.
4. Mr. Sun is a honest scholar.

5. It is an useful book.

EXERCISE 53

Translate the following into English:-

1. 箱子是一件有用的物品。
2. 你願借一本英國文學史給我嗎？
3. 他驅使一匹馬拖的馬車。
4. 我願有一個誠實的朋友。



SECTION 38

Mistakes in the Use of the Definite article "the".

有限冠詞 "the" 之誤用：

1. (誤) Defoe's *the* "Robinson Crusoe" is one of the famous novels.

(正) Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" is one of the famous novels.

(註) 隸於主有位之名詞前不宜用 "the". 因其名詞已有所屬, 無需冠詞指定. 例句中 "Robinson Crusoe" 既屬主有位名詞 "Defoe's" 故無指定之必要. 冠詞 "the" 應省去.

2. (誤) Yesterday I saw a man with *the* flat hat on his head, and that was *a* hat I had lost long ago.

(正) Yesterday I saw a man with *a* flat hat on his head, and that was *the* hat I had lost long ago.

(註) 有限冠詞 "the" 宜用於複提之名詞前, 無限冠詞 "a" 宜用於指初提之名詞前, 故本正例中, 初提時用 "a flat hat", 複提時用 "the flat hat" 錯例適相反

故不對。

3. (誤) The woman, whose husband was dead, is called *the* widow.

(正) The woman, whose husband was dead, is called *a* widow.

(註) 一名詞作普通泛用時，無需指定，不應有有限冠詞“the”，于其前。本例“亡夫之婦爲孀婦”，“孀婦”(widow)係泛說，故無用 the 之必要。

4. (誤) There are many vessels sailing on Yang Tze River.

(正) There are many vessels sailing on *the* Yang Tze River.

(註) 大江，大海，大山脈之前，多用冠詞“the”
例如：

The Atlantic Ocean, The Hemlayas,
The Yellow River 等，本句即此例之一。

EXERCISE 54

Translate the following into English:-

1. 獅是獸中之王。
2. 無父之子叫着孤子。
3. 我看見一個士兵騎匹馬經遇門前，那馬白得同

雪一樣。

4. 昨天我看見一孩同一老人遊公園，那孩也許是那老人的孫兒。



SECTION 39

Mistakes in the Use of Verb "to be"
After the Definite Article "The".

有限冠詞 "the" 後動詞 "to be" 之誤用：

1. (誤) The orator and the statesman *is* dead.

(正) The orator and the statesman *are* dead.

(註) 當二名詞并列，而其前均有冠詞 "the" 時，意指二個個體，例中之 "orator" 與 states—man 二字之前各有冠詞 "the"，係言二人，主詞既係多數，述詞亦應為多數，故 "is" 應改為 "are"。

2. (誤) The orator and statesman *are* dead.

(正) The orator and statesman *is* dead.

(註) 若兩名詞并列，而言者之意指一人時，"冠詞" "the" 只用一次，例中 orator 與 statesman 二字之前共一冠詞，言者之意在一人兼二事，主詞係單數，述詞亦應用單數，故錯例中之 "are" 應改為 "is"。

EXERCISE 55

Fill the following blanks with appropriate forms of the verb "to be".

1. The white and black cat—mine.
2. The black cat and the white—hers.
3. He—the manager and secretary.
4. The most famous writer and educator
—Mr. Hu.



SECTION 40

Mistakes in the Use of Simple Adverbs.

簡單疏狀詞之誤用：

1. (誤) She writes very *goodly*.
 (正) She writes very well.
 (註) 本例所表示者，動字需疏狀詞形容。錯例中“goodly”(好)一字在英語中無是字，因“good”一字，不如其他區別字，加ly即可成疏狀詞。故此處須用疏狀字“well”形容述詞“writes”。
2. (誤) Thank you very *many*.
 (正) Thank you very *much*.
 (註) 誤例中“many”係區別字，不能形容述詞“thank”須用疏狀詞“much”形容之。
3. (誤) The student studies very *hardly*.
 (正) The student studies very *hardly*.
 (註) “hard”一字，既可作區別字，其意為“難”亦可作疏狀詞，其意為“勤奮”字形均一樣，無加“ly”之必要，若加，則另有他用。
4. (誤) The dog runs very *fastly*.
 (正) The dog runs very *fast*.

(註) 如上例 3, “fast”與“hard”字形相同。

5. (誤) The girl sings *merrifolly*.

(正) The girl sings *merrily*.

(註) 除上二句中之“hard”與“fast”之區別字，疏狀詞均一樣形式外。尚有許多疏狀詞係在區別字尾加“ly”而成，如“glad † ly”，“sad † ly”，“late † ly”等。本正列中“merrily”一字係形容述詞“sings”故由區別字“merry”尾加“ly”而成疏狀詞。

6. (誤) Miss Ting sits in the room *lonely*.

(正) Miss Ting sits in the room *alone*.

(註) “lonely”一字，根本係區別字，在本例句中，作疏詞用則不可，故應改用疏狀詞“alone”除此字外，尚有“ugly” (醜) 字。其二字尾雖為“ly”其性質仍係區別字。

EXERCISE 56

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. The boatman sang merry.
2. I very think of her. *much*
3. The trains run very *fastly*.

4. To-day we prepare our lessons hardly.
5. The word "Ugly" is an adverb.



SECTION 41

Some Adverbs rarely Preceded by Prepositions.

數疏狀詞前用前置詞之誤。

1. (誤) Mr. John comes *to here* with his brother.
 (正) Mr. John comes *here* with his brother.
 (註) “here” 一字，意含 “to this place” 或 “in this place”，無另加 “to” 或 “in” 之必要。故錯例中 “here” 前之 “to” 應刪去。
2. (誤) I will go *to there* tomorrow.
 (正) I will go *there* tomorrow.
 (註) 句中 *there* 一字，意含 “to that place” 或 “in that place”，其前無另加 “to” 或 “in” 之必要，故錯例中 “there” 前之 “to” 應刪去。
3. (誤) *At to-day* I take a walk in the garden with my brother.
 (正) *To-day* I take a walk in the garden with my brother.
 (註) “To-day”，“yesterday”，“to-mo-

row”，三字之前不可用前置詞，因已含有前置“在”之意，總上五字(There, here, today, to-morrow, yesterday) 初學者常易置前置詞於其前，故特提出以資鑑戒。

EXERCISE 57

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. I don't do it at to-day.
2. I arrived at there in yesterday.
3. How long have you been in here?
4. I shall start for Nanking at to-morrow.



SECTION 42

Incorrect Use of "Very" and "much":
 very 與 much 之誤用:

1. (誤) I *Very* like you.

(正) I like you *Very much*.

(註) "very" 與 "much" 固爲疏狀詞，但其用法略異，"very" 能形容區別字如 "very good" 和其他疏狀詞，如 "very slowly" 惟不能形容述詞如錯例中之 "I very like you" 疏狀詞 "much" 則能形容之，如本正例中 "I like you very much".

2. (誤) I was *very* surprised at seeing it.

(正) I was *much* surprised at seeing it.

(註) 疏狀詞 "much" 除能形容述詞外，尙能形容過去分詞 (past, participle). 如正例 "much surprised".

3. (誤) Io was *Very* more beautiful than mary

(正) Io was *much* more beautiful than mary.

(註) 句中之疏狀詞 "much" 尙能形容比較級的區別字和疏狀詞，如 "much more". 決無 very more (如錯例中).

總之 “very” 形容區別字，疏狀詞
 “much” 能形容動詞，過去分詞，以及
 比較級之區別字和疏狀詞。

EXERCISE 58

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. Mr. chang speaks English very more fluently than a foreigner.
2. His fathor is very pleased at his diligence.
3. It is much pleasant today.
4. I am much glad of his Coming.
5. I am very thinking of you.

SECTION 43

Incorrect Use of “yes” and “no”.

“yes” 與 “no” 之誤用。

1. (誤) Did he not come?

Yes, he did not come.

- (正) Did he not come?

No, he did not come.

(否定語氣 Negative)

(註) 答語之口頭語 “yes” 與 “no” 之用注，
 須以答語句中之語氣為標準，答語句中

爲否定語氣 (如正例 1) 則用 “no”, 若
爲肯定語氣 (見下句例 2) 則用 “yes”.

2. (誤) Did he not come?
No, he came.
(正) Did he come?
Yes, he came.
(註) 見上.
3. (誤) Is he sick to-day?
Yes, he is not sick to-day.
(正) Is he sick to-day?
Yes, he is sick to-day.
(註) (肯定語氣) 見第一例.

EXERCISE 59

Fill the blanks below with “yes”
or “no” :—

1. Didn't you prepare English yesterday?
—, I didn't.
2. Have you got a wife?—, I have got
one.
3. Have you not met Mr. Hoa?—, I
have met him.
4. Are you not willing to go with me?

—, I am willing to do so.



SECTION 44

Mistakes in the Degrees of Adverbs.

疏狀詞級的誤用。

1. (誤) Mr. Lee studies diligentlier than Mr. Yeh.
 (正) Mr. Kce studies more diligently than Mr. Yeh.
 (註) 凡字尾有“ly”之疏狀詞，在比較級時，其前須用“more”，在最上級時，用“most”，決不可加“er”或“est”於字尾。故錯例中之“diligentlier”不合文法。但 earlier 與 earliest 則係外。
2. (誤) He treated more badly than she.
 (正) He treated me worse than she.
 (註) 有少數疏狀詞如“badly”“much”，“little”，“far”，“near”除由變形而成比較級和最上級。本例句中“badly”在比較級時爲“worse”在最上級時爲“worst”。
3. (誤) The tortoise can run more far than the rabbit.
 (正) The tortoise can run farther than the rabbit.

(註) 句中之“farther”係比較級之疏狀詞，由平常級“far”轉變。其他之不規則各疏狀詞，詳列下表。

尋常級	比較級	最上級
Well (好)	better	best
badly (夕)	worse	worst
much (多)	more	most
little (少)	less	least
far (遠)	farther	farthest

更將六字之區別字，形式列下，以便初學者易於分別

good (好)	better	best
bad (夕)	worse	worst
much } (多)	more	most
many }		
little } (少)	less	least
few }		
far (遠)	farther	farthest

EXERCISE 60

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. John spoke rapidlier than Mary.
2. How swift the time flies.
3. He studies French more well than I.

4. He knows French much than I.
5. The girl stood more near by her mother than the boy.



SECTION 45

Mistakes in the Use of Simple
Prepositions:

普通前置詞之誤用：

1. (誤) The words are written on the black
—board *by* chalk *with* her
(正) The words are written on the black
—board *by* her *with* chalk.
(註) 前置詞“by”“with”二字並用時，*by*
關係于人，*with* 關係于物，本錯例反此
原則，故不對。
2. (誤) The birds fly *on* the air.
(正) The birds fly *in* the air.
(註) “鳥飛於空中”其前置詞應用“*in*”不
可用“*on*”但中文慣語“鳥在天上飛”
其前置似應用 *on* (在上) 在英文爲錯。
3. (誤) The ships sail *in* the water.
(正) The ships sail *on* the water.
(註) “船航行于水上”前置詞應用“*on*”不
可用“*in*”。
4. (誤) The fish are swimming *on* the water.
(正) The fish are swimming *in* the water.
(註) 本例“魚游于水中”其前置詞應用“*in*”

不可用 “on”。

5. (誤) The carriages run backward and forward *in* the road.

(正) The carriages run backward and forward *on* the road.

(註) 此處 road 前之前置詞應用 “on”，不可用 “in”。

6. (誤) There is a valley *in* the two mountains.

(正) There is a valley *between* the two mountains.

(註) 二者之間用前置詞 “between”。

7. (誤) The teacher selected one *in* the students.

(正) The teacher selected one *among* the students.

(註) 二者以上用前置詞 “among”。

EXERCISE 61

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. The trains run on railway while steamships run in water.

2. Yesterday I saw a man being drowned

on the water.

3. The aeroplanes sail among the air.
4. The rich traveller was killed with robbers by poison.



SECTION 46

Incorrect Use of "In" "At" and "On"
Regarding Time.

"In" "At", 與 On 三字指時間之誤用：

1. (誤) I go to school *in* seven o'clock every morning.

(正) I go to school *at* seven o'clock every morning.

(註) 本例表示指鐘點之前置詞應用 "at"; 因鐘點較年, 月, 日三種時間爲短。

2. (誤) He will come *at* Monday.

(正) He will come *on* Monday.

(註) 本例表示指日期之前置詞應用 "on", 因日較鐘點時間爲長。

3. (誤) Mr Johnson will arrive *at* wuchang *on* a week or so.

(正) Mr Johnson will arrive *at* wuchang *in* a week or so.

(註) 1 本例指星期用 *in*. 總上三例中之 *at*, *in*, 與 *on* 三字指時間用法, 以所指時間長短而定。"at" 指時間較短, 如鐘點 (*at* o'clock) 中午 (*at* noon) 以及晚 (*at* evening). "on" 指時間較長, 如 "日"

(on monday). “In” 指時間較爲最長，如星期 (in week) 月 (in month) 年 (in year) 等。

(註) 2 照英語習慣，指“晨”之前置詞用“on”，以其在一日時間中爲最要。指“夜”之前置詞用 at，以其爲休息之時。如“on morning”，“at night.”

4. (誤) Mr. Chen came here *at* the evening.

(正) Mr. Chen came here *in* the evening.

(註) 表時名詞爲有限冠詞“the”所指定時；其之前置詞應用“in”，以表示在指定時間範圍以內。

5. (誤) *On* the morning he came again to see me.

(正) *In* the morning he came again to see me.

(註) 如例 4 註，在有限冠詞“the”所指定之表時名詞前，所用之前置詞，無論時間長短，均一律用 in。

6. (誤) I went to visit my dear friend Mr. King *on last* Monday.

(正) I went to visit my dear friend Mr. King *last* Monday.

(註) 凡表時間名詞前，有區別字 “last”，“every”，“next”，“another” 等，不用任何前置詞以指之，故本例中 last Monday 之前不用任何前置詞，其他之 every day, next week, another day, 均然。

增例：

1. The teacher taught English in the morning (not, on the morning).
2. His letter came to me on the third of February (not, in the third of Febuary).
3. He told me that he was married in the year before (not' on the year before).
4. We go to school every day (not, in every day).
5. He will gctoheater next time (not, at next time).

EXERCISE 62

Fill the following blanks with appropriate preposions:—

1. The moon rose—nine o'clock.
2. He called on me—Friday last.
3. We had monthly examination—Tuesday last.
4. We go to school—the morning and return home—the afternoon.
5. Some friends talk together—night.
6. We review our lessons—the afternoon.

EXERCISE 63

Correct the errors in the following :-

1. We went to school on the morning.
2. Some of us came back at the noon.
3. On every morning I study English.
4. At last evening I wrote a letter to my brother.
5. My brother come here ^{at} on 2 o'clock in the afternoon.



SECTION 47

Compound Prepositions mistaken for Conjunctions.

混合前置詞誤作連接詞：

1. (誤) Mr. Chang succeeded *because of* he is diligent.

(正) Mr. Chang succeeded *because of* his diligence.

(註) “because of” 爲混合前置詞，其後須有名詞爲受事，錯例中之 “he is diligent” 一句決不能置於 “of” 之後，是應改爲名詞 “his diligence” 爲其受事。若保存原句，則將前置詞 “of” 刪去，如 *because he is diligent*。

2. (誤) He took much medicine *in order to* he could recover his health.

(正) He took much medicine *in order to* recover his health.

(註) 同上註解，若將此混合連詞 “in order to” 接一子句，則將 “in order to” 改爲 “in order that” 如 “He took much medicine *in order that* he could recover his health.”

3. (誤) *In spite of he is rich, he works hard.*
 (正) *In spite of his wealth, he works hard.*
 (註) 如上
4. (誤) My classmate Mr. Wu spent his time in playing football *instead of* he studied.
 (正) My classmate Mr. Wu spent his time in playing football *instead of* studying.
 (註) 如上

EXERCISE 64

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. Apollo changed Io into a cow in spite of she is beautiful.
2. We go to school in order to we can get much knowledge.
3. The naughty boy despised Mr. Lee in spite of he was honest.
4. He was absent from school a long time because of he was sick. *ness*

SECTION 48

Prepositions following Certain Verbs.

前置詞隨一定動字後

某動字後應隨一定之前置詞。不及物動詞，須有相當的前置詞隨於後，有時同一不及物動詞，因所隨之前置詞不同而意義亦異，茲將普通數十成語列下：

1. Agree with 贊同 (指 person)
I can not agree *with* you on that subject.
2. Agree to 附議 (指 thing)
He does not agree *to* my proposal.
3. Arrive at 到達
He has arrived *at* Chungchow in Chihli.
4. Call on 拜訪
We must call *on* our new neighbours.
5. Care for 照顧
I have not cared *for* him at all.
6. Consist of 爲.....所合成
This book consists *of* twenty pages.
7. Die of 死於.....
He died *of* fever.
8. Die from 死於非常情形
Many poor people died *from* hunger.
9. Exchange for 交換

I would exchange my Chinese book *for* your English one.

10. Differ from 異於
Kwangtung differs *from* Shangtin in climate.
11. Fail in 失敗
He fails *in* examination.
12. Feed on 以.....爲食
The cow feeds *on* grass.
13. Fight for (Thing) 爲.....而戰
The people fought *for* freedom.
14. Fight against 與戰
We fight *against* all the powers of the world.
15. Inquire of (Person) 問於
He inquires *of* me.
16. Inquire after 問候
I always write to my father to inquire *after* his health.
17. Inquire about 問及 (指事)
He inquired of me *about* that thing.
18. Inquire into (追問) 查究
We inquire *into* the secret.

19. Join in 加入
He joins *in* the game.
20. Listen to 細聽
Please listen *to* what I say.
21. Look on 旁聽
The old people worked hard, while the young men looked *on*.
22. Look for 尋找
The lady looks *for* her lost boy.
23. Look at 細看
The students look *at* the map.
24. Look after 照料, 看管
The parents look *after* thier own children.
25. Pride on 以.....自誇
He always prides himself on his wealth.
26. Quarrel with (person) 口角
You should not quarrel *with* him.
27. Run after 追隨
The cat runs *after* the rat.
28. Smile at 微笑
We smile *at* it.
29. Stand against 抵抗
He stands *against* his enemy.

30. Quarrel about (thing) 爭及

We need not quarrel about the trifles.

31. Think of 思及

She never thought *of* that.

32. Wait for 等待

We can not wait *for* him.



SECTION 49

Mistakes in the Use of Coordinate
Conjunction.

同等連詞之誤用。

1. (誤) To-day it is neither *heat* nor *cold*.
 (正) To-day it is neither *hot* nor *cold*.
 (註) 同等連詞係于同時同地連同類者，不能連非類者，本例句連詞 “neither.....
 ...nor” 係連兩形容詞 “hot,cold”.
2. (誤) The gate is made of either *wood* or
 of *iron*.
 (正) The gate is made either *of wood* or
 of *iron*.
 (註) 句中之連詞爲 “either.....or” 係連
 兩介語 (phrases) “of wood” 與 “of
 iron”.
3. (誤) He studied very hard, but his brother
being lazy.
 (正) He studied very hard, but his
 brother *was* lazy.
 (註) 1 句中之連詞爲 “but” 係連兩句 “he
 studied hard” 與 “his brother
 was lazy”.

2 最普通之連詞爲“and”“or”“but”
 “either.....or” “neither — nor”
 等字，名爲同等連接字 (Coordinate
 Conjunction) 連接同類之字，同類之
 句語 (phrase) 或同類之子句 (clause)，
 異類不能連接。

EXERCISE 66

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. Either Mr. Chang comes or Mr. Lee.
2. Neither the dull boy can write nor read.
3. I not only know English, but also arithmetic.
4. Mr. Wu came here or Mr. Chang.



SECTION 50

Mistakes in the Use of Subordinate Conjunctions.

附屬連詞之誤用。

1. (誤) He went home in the rain Yesterday *for* he caught cold.

(正) He went home in the rain Yesterday *so that* he caught cold.

(註) 句中連詞“so that”爲附屬連詞，因其介紹之子句係疏狀附句。說明主句中述語“went”之結果，錯例中之“for”係說明前句之原因，是辭與意反，故錯。

2. (誤) The girl was *very* beautiful *that* any one who saw her would love her much.

(正) The girl was *so* beautiful *that* any one who saw her would love her much.

(註) 句中連詞“so—that”係一固定連詞仿語。“that”用以介紹疏狀詞子句，形容“so”(如此)之究竟，錯例句中之“Very—that”非固定仿語故錯，

He takes much medicine, *because* he

gets well.

(正) He takes much medicine in *order that* he may get well.

(註) 句中連詞“in order that”所介紹之子句係疏狀子句，形容主句中述詞“takes medicine”（服藥）之目的不可用錯例中之“because”因其字表示原因之故

4. (誤) He studies hard now *as if* he should fail.

(正) He studies hard now *lest* he should fail.

(註) 句中附屬連詞“lest”介紹之疏狀附屬句係形容主句中述語“studies”之結果，此連詞亦可以“that—may not”代用，如“he studies hard now that he may not fail”。錯例中之“as if”多用於虛擬語氣，不可用於指實話氣，另見後節。

5. (誤) She heard her husband was dead, *no sooner* she fainted.

(正) *No sooner* had she heard *that* her husband had died, *than* she fainted.

(註) 本句附屬連詞“no sooner.....than”

係一固定介語，用以連接兩句，此介語不可缺少一字。

6. (誤) I must go *before* it does *not* rain.

(正) I must go *before* it rains.

(註) 句中“before”為連接詞，含有否定意，其後不可隨有“not”，故錯例之“before it does not rain”應改為“before it rains”。

7. (誤) John is *as* an honest boy *that* we are looking for.

(正) John is *such* an honest boy *that* we are looking for.

(註) “such—that”亦為固定介語，“that”一面介紹附句繫連於主句，一面形容主句中之“such”本錯例中“as...that”非固定介語，故不可用。

EXERCISE 67

In the following Sentences Modify the Conjunctions Wrongly Used:—

1. He will begin to work before you do not come.

2. He prepared his lessons very well if his teacher should punish him.
3. He was diligent, for he succeeded.
4. The sun rose so soon the morning dew disappeared.



SECTION 51

Too many Connectives in one Sentence:
連詞重複之誤。

1. (誤) He told me *that what* you had told him.
(正) He told me *what* you had told him.
(註) 附屬子句繫連於主句時，係藉複牒代名詞 (relative pronoun) 以連之，無須其他連詞，因複牒稱代字，已含有連詞性質，例中既有複牒稱代字 “what” 則連詞 “that” 應刪去。其他之複牒稱代字 “who” “which” “whom” “whose” 均然。詳見增例。
2. (誤) Please tell me *that why* he did not come.
(正) Please tell me *why* he did not come.
(註) 附屬子句繫連於主句，藉複牒疏狀 (relative adverbs) 者亦與上註同。至於他之複牒疏狀字 “how”, “when”, “where” 等之前均應省去連接詞 “that” 另見增例。
3. (誤) Mary said *that* “I am sick”.
(正) Mary said “I am sick”.

(註) 直接引述句 (direct naration) 前決不可用連詞，僅於引語前後打引號，本例係直接引敘，故不可用連詞 “that” 若在間接引敘則可。

增例：

1. Let me know (that) how you did it before.
2. I don't know (that) where you have been.
3. Tell me (that) whether he is gone or not.
4. Please tell me (that) who he is.
5. I don't know (that) whom he loves best.
6. I don't understand (that) what you say.

EXERCISE 68

Fill the following blanks with appropriate Connective words:—

1. Let me kuow—you will come.
2. Yesterday I went to the town—I met with my dear friend mr. Tien.

3. Spring is the time—everything comes to life.
4. He is the man—we honor most.
5. The West Lake is the place—we are anxious to go.

EXERCISE 69

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. I will repeat that what I have said.
2. My teacher said that, "you should be diligent".
3. Tell me that who he is.
4. The boy told me that why he disliked you.
5. Do you know that when he came?
6. The boy cried that "come, help me"?



SECTION 52

Mistakes in the Forms of Simple Tenses :
簡單時間形式之誤用：

A. Simple Present.

1. Active voice 剛聲

(誤) Now I am love him no more.

(正) Now I love him no more.

(註) 剛聲述詞中不能有兩動字並列，故應將錯例中之 verb “to be” 刪去。

2. Passive Voice 柔聲。

(誤) Now he loved no more by me.

(正) Now he *is* loved no more by me.

(註) 1 剛聲變柔聲時，先將剛聲中之受詞變為柔聲中之主詞，次將柔聲句中述詞，變為仿語 (verb phrase)。變時，須保存原意。其形成仿語之方法，由 verb “to be” † past participle。至於述詞之時間，即在 verb “to be” 上表現。

(註) 2 由剛聲變柔聲時，其述詞須及物動詞 (transitive verb) 方可，若為不及物動詞，(intransitive verb) 則不能改變。例如 “Every day I go to school” 句中之述詞 “go” 為不及物動詞，不能

變爲柔聲。

今將二聲列式比較于下：—

	Singular	Plural
(1) 第一身	I see	we see
第二身	you see	you see
第三身	He, she, it sees	They see
(2) 第一身	I am seen	we are seen
第二身	you are seen	you are seen
第三身	He, she, it is seen	They are seen

B. Simple Past

1. Active voice 剛聲

(誤) Yesterday I *was* met Mr. Yu in the street.

(正) Yesterday I met Mr. Yu in the street.

(註) 本錯例中述詞之錯在多用“was”一字，應刪去，否則竟成柔聲述詞。

2. Passive Voice 柔聲

(誤) Yesterday Mr Yu *is* met by me in the street.

(正) Yesterday Mr Yu *was* met by me in the street.

(註) 過去時之柔聲句，與剛聲句同，其主詞之改變述詞仍語之結構均如上註。本句

爲過去時，故其 verb “to be” 應爲
“was”. 結構之規則即 verb “to be”
in past tense † past participle.

今將二聲列式比較於下：—

	Singular	Plural
(1) 第一身	I saw	We saw
第二身	You saw	You saw
第三身	He, she, it saw	They saw
(2) 第一身	I was seen	We were seen
第二身	You were seen	You were seen
第三身	He, she, it was seen	They were seen.

C. Simple Future

1. Active voice 剛聲.

(誤) We shall *be* visit him tomorrow.

(正) We shall visit him tomorrow.

(註) 本錯例句中述詞仿語之 “be” 係大錯
應刪去。

2. Passive voice 柔聲

(誤) He will *be* visited by us tomorrow.

(正) He will *be* visited by us tomorrow.

(註) 將來時柔聲述詞之構成由 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right. \dagger$

verb to be † past participle.

今將二聲列式比較於下：—

	Singular	Plural
(1) 第一身	I shall see	We shall see
第二身	You will see	You will see
第三身	He, she, it will see	They will see
(2) 第一身	I shall be seen	We shall be seen
第二身	You will be see	You will be seen
第三身	He, she, it will beseen	
	They will be seen.	

EXERCISE 70

Change the following sentences from active into passive and vice versa :-

1. I write a letter.
2. I shall see him at his house.
3. Columbus discovered America.
4. The cup is broken by me.
5. Native goods will be bought by us all.
6. Mr. Wang was elected by us last year
7. He tells the story.
8. He will visit the public park.
9. The lazy student was punished by the

teacher.

10. The house is bought by him.
11. French will be taught in our class-room.
12. I met him by the road yesterday.



SECTION 53

Mistakes in the Use of the Present

Tense :

現在時之誤用。

1. (誤) Every day I *went* to school.(正) Every day I *go* to school.

(註) 現在時言一動作，活動於當寫或當言之頃。如“Now I love him no more” (余今再不愛彼矣) 此句意謂再不愛彼之動作在當言之頃，故爲現在。此外凡例作之事，亦用現在時，如本例“Every day I go to school” (余每日往校) “每日”已含有過去或將來意，惟其言例作之事，故其述詞仍用現在時“go”。

1. (誤) Moon like the sun *rose* in the east and sets in the west.(正) The moon like the sun *rises* in the east and sets in the west.

(註) 除上註中所舉之規則外，凡固定之動作，皆用現在時，如本例中“The moon rises in the east and sets in the west” 古往今來，月均升于東，落于西，此係定律，始終不變，宜用現在時。

EXERCISE 71

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. Dr Sun Yat Sen was the savor of the world.
2. By this time I went home with my brother.
3. We went to class at eight o'clock every morning.
4. The news will be known in the city.

EXERCISE 72

Translate the following into English:-

1. 我常寫信回家。
2. 我每晚同愛人到花園散步。
3. 孫總理是中華民國的國父。
4. 松樹是四時常清。



SECTION 54

Mistakes in the Use of the Past Tense :

過去時之誤用：

1. (誤) Yesterday I *had* met Mr. Chang in the street.
 (正) Yesterday I met Mr. Chang in the street.

(註) 過去時者，言已往之事，其事之作在寫或說之前，其時間無論在一刻以前，一月以前，一年以前，總須在文字上或意義上指出過去時間。本例中既有過去時間 “Yesterday”，所以述詞應用 “met”。誤例中 “had met” 爲過去既事時，不可用於此句另見下節。

2. (誤) Yesterday he could not *went*.
 (正) Yesterday he could not *go*.

(註) “could” 字後之動詞係無定語氣 (Infinitive) 不含時間性而 “must” “can” “may” “might”, “would”, “should” 等字均係助述詞 (auxiliaries). 聯合於無定述詞。述詞既爲無定式，故無時間之可言。

例如：

You must go

You can go

I would go

You may go

You should go

EXERCISE 73

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. I write a letter to my friend last Sunday.
2. Your letter has come to hand three day ago.
3. Five hundred yeaas ago Chinese do not read English.
4. Do you know when Columbus discovers America?

EXERCISE 74

Translate the following into English:-

1. 你昨晚預備英文沒有？
2. 九月五日我得家信一封。

3. 三年前他曾讀英文。
4. 上星期他未來校。



SECTION 55

Mistakes in the Use of the Future tense :
將來時之誤用。

1. (誤) I write a composition tomorrow.
(正) I *shall* write a composition tomorrow.
(註) 將來時者，言未來之動作也，其動作之始，在瞬息以後，一年以後，均屬將來。本例言 明日作文一篇故用 “*shal*”

2. (誤) Do you go tomorrow.
(正) *Shall* you go tomorrow ?
(註) 純粹問話將來時，第二身用 “*shall*” 若用 “*do*” 則另含他意，本例句之意言 “君明日將去否” 係純粹將來時之問話。

純粹問話將來時之式：—

Shall I go? Shall we go?

Shall you go? Shall you go?

Will he go? Will they go?

3. (誤) Yesterday I promised him next week I *shall* lend you twenty dollars out of the sum of my salary.
(正) Yesterday I promised him next week I *will* lend you twenty dollars out of the sum of my salary.

(註) 第一身在純粹將來式，用 “I shall” 或 “we shall” 若用 “I will” 或 “we will” 其意變為 “I shall wish” 或 “I shall promise”，本例句中之 “下星期余定由薪俸中借洋二十元與君”，有允許意故宜用 will，若用 shall 如錯例中，僅言將來，則辭意不合。

4. (誤) My child, you *will* prepare your lesson well.

(正) My child, you *shall* prepare your well.

(註) 第二身純粹將來式用 “you will”，若用 “you shall”，意為 I command you. 本例句中之 “you shall prepare” 有命令意，若用 will，則詞不達意。

增例：

1. I shall write to my brother next week.
2. I shall come again three years later.
3. You shall come early to finish it.
4. Will you go to visit the movie theater with me?

5. He shall pay the debt tomorrow.

EXERCISE 75

Translate the following into English:-

1. 星期六我們將要到我們所要去的處方。
2. 他們這回在南京耽擱 (stay) 三十天。
3. 他被他的朋友捨棄。
4. 那個懶惰學生將受很大的處罰。
5. 你將在什麼時候做完你的工作。
6. 下月我等將往南京一行。
7. 你將往何處？
8. 你願來此一談麼？



SECTION 56

Mistakes in the Forms of Perfect Tenses:
完成時形式之誤用。

1. Active voice 剛聲。
- (誤) I *have* just *write* the composition.
- (正) I *have* just *written* the composition.
- (註) 現在完成時剛聲述詞之形式由 verb to have † past participle. 錯句中之“write”不可用，應改爲“written”。
2. Passive voice 柔聲。
- (誤) The composition has just *be* written by me.
- (正) The composition has just *been* written by me.
- (註) 本例由剛聲例句轉變，其述詞之結構由 verb to have † been † past participle. 錯例中之“be”應改爲“been”。

今將二聲列式比較於：—

	Singular	Plural
1. 第一身	I have seen	We have seen.
第二身	You have seen	You have seen.
第三身	He, she, it has seen.	

They have seen.

2. 第一身 I have been seen

We have been seen.

第二身 You have been seen

You have been seen.

第三身 He, she, it has been seen

They have been seen.

B. Past Perfect.

1. Active voice 剛聲

(誤) I had well *prepare* my lesson before
I went to take the monthly exam-
ination this morning.

(正) I had well *prepared* my lesson before
I went to take the monthly examin-
ation this morning.

(註) 剛聲過去完成時述詞之結構由 verb to
have in past tense † past part-
iciple 錯例句中之 *prepare* 應改爲
past participle—*prepared*.

2. Passive voice 柔聲

(誤) My lesson *had be well prepared* before
I went to take the monthly examin-
ation this morning.

(正) My lesson *had been well prepared* before I went to take the monthly examination this morning.

(註) 過去完成時柔聲之變法如前規，結構之法即 verb "to have" in past tense † been † past participle.

今將二聲列式比較于下：—

1. Active voice

	Singular	Plural
第一身	I had seen	We had seen.
第二身	You had seen	You had seen.
第三身	He, she, it had seen	They had seen.

2. Passive voice

第一身	I had been seen	We had been seen.
第二身	You had been seen	You had been seen.
第三身	He, she, it had been seen	They had been seen.

C. Future Perfect.

1. Active voice 剛聲

(誤) I *shall have went* when you come at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(正) I *shall have gone* when you come at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(註) 剛聲將來完成時述詞形式之結構由
 shall } † “verb to have” † past part-
 will } icipile.

2. Passive voice 柔聲

(誤) This hard lesson *will be have* read when you come at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(正) This hard lesson *will have been* read well before you come at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(註) 將來既事式之結構由 shall } † “verb to
 will } have” † been † past participle.

EXERCISE 76

Change the following sentences from active into passive and vice versa :-

1. I have visited him three times this week.
2. I had prepared my lesson well before you came.
3. The grand house will have been built

before the commander-in-chief comes.

4. The news paper has been read by me,
5. The work had been finished by us before yesterday.
6. Shall you have written the letter before he comes for it.



SECTION 57

Mistakes in the Use of the present perfect tense.

現在完成時之誤用。

1. (誤) I just *wrote* my composition.

(正) I *have* just *written* my composition.

(註) 現在完成時，即主事者之動作爲過去，其過去時間，或爲瞬息前，或一時以前均可。總之當說或當寫之頃其事已竟，不過未明白指出某過去時。本例“*I have just written my composition*”余方寫完余之文章)言文章當說之頃，作畢惟未註明一定之過去時間，故爲現在完成時。

2. (誤) We *were* in Wu—chang three years.

(正) We *have been* in wu—chang three years.

(註) 1 除上註已敘明現在完成時，用于過去動作不指明過去時間之規則外，既事時另含動作繼續活動之意，本例句譯爲“我等居武昌有三年”。雖云已住有三年但意含繼續。

(註) 2 完成時易與過去時相混，惟一顯明分別

之法，前者言事已完，惟未註明完成時日，
後者言事已作，且指出一定之過去時間。
茲舉例比較于下：-

- a. (誤) I *have seen* her here yesterday.
(正) I *saw* her yesterday.
- b. (誤) I *saw* her once this week.
(正) I *have seen* her once this week.

EXERCISE 77

Correct the following mistakes:

1. Yesterday I have gone to visit him.
2. Last week I have been sick.
3. He had written a letter to me last year.
4. This week she read it over.

EXERCISE 78

Fill the following blanks with appropriate verbs :-

1. I—ill last month.
2. These days he—not—by me.
3. I—just—the lesson to his pupils.

EXERCISE 79

Translate the following into English:-

1. 你在這裏住了好久？
2. 我在這裏住了一個多月。
3. 本月內我邀李先生到公園去玩了數次。
4. 我在初中讀了三年多。



SECTION 58

Mistakes in the Use of the past perfect tense :

過去完成時之誤用。

1. (誤) He *was* sick ten days before his father came to see him.
 (正) He *had been* sick for ten days before his father came to see him.

(註) 過去完成者，表明其事之已終於過去之前也。即兩不相同之過去時相比，一爲過去時，一爲過去之過去時，此過去之過去時，即過去完成時。本例“彼父來時彼病已十日矣”。來時爲過去，而病時猶在來時之前，故爲過去之過去時。

增例：

1. The bell had rung (not, rang) three times before I got up this morning.
2. My dear friend had left (not, left) for Shanghai for two days, when I arrived there.
3. I found the dictionary which had been lost (not, was lost).
4. He said that he had told you sometimes

(not, told) ago.

EXERCISE 80

Correct the Mistakes in the following:-

1. He was ill for two days before the doctor was sent for.
2. He told me that he has returned home a week ago.
3. He studied English three years before I began to study.
4. The first lesson taught over before the pupils came to class.

EXERCISE 81

Translate the following into English:-

1. 他去年讀法文的時候已經學會了數學。
2. 他進中學以前英文已經學得很好了。
3. 我今早踢球之先，已經考完了我的功課。
4. 你進這個學校以前，曾經住過別的學校沒有？



SECTION 59

Mistakes in the Use of the Future Perfect tense :

將來完成時之誤用。

1. (誤) I have prepared my lesson very well before you come at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(正) I *shall* have prepared my lesson very well before you come at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(註) 將來完成時者，言事之作在某將來時之前已畢，本例“在汝明早八時來此之前余已將熟習余課矣”。故爲將來完成時，意言在汝來之前余已熟習余課，是爲完成時。因明早八時屬將來時，故爲將來完成時。

增例：

1. He will have gone (not, will go) before the electric light comes.

2. By the end of next week he will have studied (not, have studied) English for three years.

3. Shall you have written the letter

before he comes for it.

4. The grand house will have been built (not, will built) before the chair-man arrives.

EXERCISE 82

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. I shall finish my work before next Sunday.
2. He will written a letter to you before you go to home next week.
3. By the end of next week I shall study this grammar two months.
4. The chief shall break the door before the policeman comes.

EXERCISE 83

Translate the following into English:-

1. 他再來時我已將寫完了我的家信。
2. 這件事已將於下星期作完。
3. 明天正午這消息已將宣佈了。
4. 當我的朋友快來時，我已將讀了四小時的書。

SECTION 60

Mistakes in the forms of the Progressive Tense:

方事時形式之誤。

A. Present Progressive

1. Active Voice 剛聲

(誤) Now *we studying* English grammar hard in our classroom.

(正) Now we *are studying* English grammar hard in our classroom.

(註) 剛聲方事時述詞係叻語，其結構由“verb to be † Present participle”錯例中僅一 Present Participle “studying” 不得謂之述詞，故錯。

2. Passive Voice 柔聲

(誤) At present English grammar *is studying* in our class.

(正) At present English grammar is *being studied* in our class.

(註) 現在方事時由剛聲變柔聲時，仍如前法。
(保存其原意原時) 將剛聲句中之受詞，變為柔聲句中之主詞；述詞時間仍舊，再於柔聲述詞叻語中，加上“being”一字。

本例中之主詞“grammar”，述詞“is being studied”，即其樣式，述詞仿語結構之法即“verb to be † being † past participle”。其形式於下：—

Singular	Plural
----------	--------

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) 第一身 I am seeing | we are seeing |
| 第二身 you are seeing | you are seeing |
| 第三身 He, she, it is seeing | They are seeing |

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| (2) 第一身 I am | } being | we are | } being | | |
| 第二身 you are | | you are | | seen | you are |
| 第三身 He, she, it is | | seen | | They are | seem |

B. Past Progressive

1. Active voice 剛聲

例證 The students *were studying* English grammar, when you came to the class—room.

2. Passive Voice 柔聲

(誤) Were The students *been taught* English grammar when you came to the class—room.

(正) Were the students *being taught* English grammar when you came to the class—room.

(註) 過去柔聲方事時述詞之結構，即 “verb to be in past tense † being † past participle.

茲將二聲例式比較于下 :-

	Singular	Plural
(1)		
第一身	I was seeing	we were seeing
第二身	you were seeing	you were seeing
第三身	He, she, it was seeing	They were seeing

(2)

第一身	I was being seen	we were being seen
第二身	you were being seen	you were being seen
第三身	He, she, it was being seen	They were being seen

C. Future Progressive

1. Active Voice 剛聲

(誤) I *shall* writing Chinese Composition at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

(正) I *shall be* writing Chinese Composition at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

(註) 剛聲將來方事時述詞之結構，即 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right\}$

† be † present participle. 但無柔聲

形式, 其例式如下:—

	Singular	Plural
第一身	I shall be seeing	we shall be seeing
第二身	you will be seeing	you will be seeing
第三身	He, she, it will be seeing	They will be seeing

EXERCISE 84

Change the following sentences from active into passive and Vice Versa:—

1. He *is beating* his son very hard.
2. The house *was being built* when I came here.
3. At 9 o'clock this morning we *were studying* Chinese.
4. The tree *is being cut* down by the wood cutter.
5. The students *are playing* football.
6. The wall *is being white-washed* by the mason.

SECTION 61

Mistakes in the Use of the Present
Progressive Tense:

現在方事時之誤用：

1. Active Voice 剛聲

(誤) When he comes *we studied* grammar.(正) When he comes *we are studying*
grammar.

(註) 現在方事時，謂當寫或說之時，事正作而未竟，本例“我們正讀英文法”意言當我說明我們正在讀英文法之時爲現在，其動作正繼續未止，故用現在方事時。

增例：

1. His house *is being built* now.
2. Where *are you going* now?
3. I *am going* to school.
4. When I come to class I find that my teacher *is teaching* English.

EXERCISE 85

Translate the following into English:-

1. 我正在讀英文。
2. 現在他正在作一篇中文文章。

3. 他來時我正在講動詞用法。
4. 你正在作什麼？



SECTION 62

Mistakes in the Use of the Past Progressive tense.

過去方事時之誤用。

1. (誤) What *is* he doing when you met him *last* hour?

(正) What *was* he doing when you met him *an* hour ago?

(註) 過去方事時，表示一動作，在過去時方作而未完，本例“當你上點鐘會見他時，他正作什麼”。會見動作係過去，故為過去時，此動作係在過去時正繼續。故用過去方事時“was doing”。“was”表示過去時間。“doing”表示動作之繼續。

增例：

1. The best swimmer *was swimming* bravely when a huge wave came.
2. The woman who *was standing* at the door was seen by her husband's friend.
3. A young man *was killing* himself with a sword when other people ran to

save him.

4. A traveller *was being killed* by two robbers, when the policemen ran forward to catch them.

EXERCISE 86

Translate the following into English:-

1. 我昨天見他的時候他正在和客談話。
2. 上星期王先生來時，我在讀詩。
3. 去年我到上海時，他正在那裏診病 (診病 to be treated)
4. 昨晚回校時，熄燈鈴正在搖着。



SECTION 63

Mistakes in the Use of the Future
Progressive Tense:

將來方事時之誤用。

1. (誤) I *wait* for you at station at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

(正) I *shall be waiting* for you at station at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

(註) 將來方式時。言一事在將來時正作而未畢。本例“明早九時我將正在車站候你”，正在等候係繼續時，惟因動作擬在明日九時，故爲將來方事時。

增例：

1. I shall be writing (not, shall write) a Chinese composition at four o'clock tomorrow afternoon.
2. I conjecture that I shall be doing (not, shall do) it tomorrow at noon.
3. He will be working (not, will be work) hard when you go to see him at his house tomorrow evening.



EXERCISE 87

Translate the following into English:-

1. 明早八時我將正在家候你。
2. 火車快到時，我將正在整理行裝。
3. 下星期你來的時候，我將正在準備考試。
4. 他將正在睡覺，當你中夜去看他的時候。



SECTION 64

Mistakes in the Use of the Imperative mood :

祈令語氣之誤用。

1. A 命令 Command

(誤) John, *comes* here now.

(正) John, *come* here now.

(註) 前面已講之各時間，均爲指實語氣 (Indicative mood) 本節係講祈令語氣，包括祈禱命令兩部分。祈令語氣，係第一身向第二身有所命令和祈禱。主詞 “you” 常省去，其述詞係屬第二身現在時。本例句中 “John” 係對呼其名，主詞 “you” 字已省去，述詞 “come” 係第二身現在時，故錯例中之 “comes” 爲不對。

1. C. 祈禱 Entreat

(誤) *Forgave* us our sins.

(正) *Forgive* us our sins.

(註) 照上註規則，祈令語氣無過去時，故例句之述詞 “forgave” 應改爲 “forgive”。



EXERCISE 88

Correct the errors in the following:—

1. Please gives me some water to drink.
2. Went to your work now!
3. Takes care of your child!
4. My child, did as soon as your can!



SECTION 65

Mistakes in the Use of the Subjunctive mood:

虛擬語氣之誤用：

1. A. 疑惑語 (Doubt)

(誤) If this *is* true I am sorry for it.

(正) If this *be* true I am sorry for it.

(註) 上例譯為“使此果確，則余爲之憂矣”係虛擬語氣。句內之述詞“be”，並不敘述事實，惟示其事在或確或不確之間。

1. B. 假設句 (Supposition)

(誤) If I *am* you, I would go at once.

(正) If I *were* you, I would go at once.

(= I will not go at once, for I am not you)

(註) 1 虛擬語氣中之假設句，在附句中之述詞 verb “to be” 爲現在時，應用“were”不宜用實指語氣中之 verb “to be”，因表示假設不可有之事也，例如 “If I were you”，表示我不能成爲你，故用 “were” (任何身均用 were) 若如錯例 “If I am you” 則我真變爲你，非虛擬語氣也。

(註) 2. 最須注意者，虛擬語氣假設句之述詞

在時間上與指實語氣異，虛擬語氣現在時如 “If I were, I would” 即指實語氣中之過去時，換言之，指實語氣之過去時，即虛擬語氣之現在時或將來時。

2. (誤) If I *met* him yesterday, I *would tell* him the news.

(正) If I *had met* him yesterday I *would have told* him the news.

(註) 1. 此句亦為虛擬語氣中之假設句，不過述詞為過去時，如 (“If I had met—I would have told—”) 其意與上註同，話與事實相反。

2. (注意) 虛擬語氣假設句述詞之過去時，例如 “If I had met—I would have told—” 即實指語氣之過去既事時，(past perfect) 換言之，實指語氣之過去既事時，即虛擬語氣之過去時。

附列其式於下：—

Present or future tense.

1. I should, if I could (=I cannot, therefore I shall not).
2. I would, if I could. (=I cannot, therefore I will not).

3. I should, if I might (=I am not allowed to do so, therefore I shall not).
4. He would, if he might (=he is not allowed to do so therefore he will not).
5. He might, if he were (=he is not, so he cannot).
6. I could if I were (=I am not so I cannot).
7. I should have if I had (done) (=I did not (do), so I should not).
8. He could have, if he had (done) (=he did not (do), so he could not).

EXERCISE 89

Correct the mistakes in the following:-

1. I wish I am a bird.
2. If I were there I should have beaten him.
3. I would help him, if I can.
4. He spoke as if he is a fool.
5. If he has wings, he would fly.

EXERCISE 90

Fills the following blanks with verbs in the subjective mood :—

1. He—go now, if he could.
2. If he—help me, I—finish it.
3. If I had been in his place, I—paid the money.
4. If he—killed, it would have been better.



SECTION 66

Incorrect Use of "to" after verbs
"make", "see" "hear" "let" "watch".

"Make" "see" "hear" "let" "watch"
等字後之誤用 "to"

1. (誤) My father did not let me *to go* out.
(正) My father did not let me *go* out.
(註) 根據英文習慣法, "make" "see" "hear" "let" 等述詞之受詞後應省去前置詞 "to".
2. (誤) The master made his servant *to obey* him.
(正) The master made his servant *obey* him.
(註) 如上.
3. (誤) Yesterday I heard him *to tell* a story.
(正) Yesterday I heard him *tell* a story.
如例一註.
4. (誤) He saw a stranger *to go* into my house.
(正) He saw a stranger *go* into my house.
如例一註.

EXERCISE 91

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences if any :—

1. I saw an old beggar stand at the door
2. The boy watched the ship to set sail.
3. I made him to go at once.
4. We heard the girl to sing Moon Light Sanato.
5. Let him to go at once.
6. Her master saw her to go on borad the steamer for Shanghai.



SECTION 67

Incorrect Use of "to" "after" "need",
and "dare".

"need" 與 "dare" 後 "to" 字之誤用。

1. (誤) Why need you *to work* so hard ?

(正) Why need you *work* so hard ?

(註) "need" 可作主述詞用，亦可作助述詞用，惟作助述詞用時，其後應省去 "to"。本例句之 "need" 係助述詞，故後不用 "to"。

2. (誤) I need not *to work* so hard.

(正) I need not *work* so hard.

(註) 如上註，本例中之，"need"，亦助述詞，故後不用 "to"。

3. (誤) Mr. Chang needs *study* English hard.

(正) Mr. Chang needs *to study* English hard.

(註) 本例句之 "need" 係作主述詞用，故其後之 "to" 不可省去。

4. (誤) How dare Mr. Lo *to perform* the important thing ?

(正) How dare Mr. Lo *perform* the important thing ?

(註) “dare” 之用法與 “need” 全，作助述詞用時，其後應省去 “to”，作主述詞用時，不可省去 “to” 本例之 “dare” 係作助述詞用，故其後應省去 “to”。

5. (誤) His sister dares *do* that.

(正) His sister dares *to do* that.

(註) 如例三之註，此句中之 “dare” 係主述詞，後面之 “to” 不可省去。

EXERCISE 92

Translate the following into English:-

1. 黑夜你敢往深山去麼？
2. 我必須會彼商談此事。
3. 他無須急回家。
4. 汝何以敢作這卑污的事情？
5. 我不敢這樣作。
6. 我想彼敢作這事。



SECTION 68

The Necessity of Infinitives :

無限式之必要：

1. (誤) *Smoke* is a bad habit.(正) *To smoke* is a bad habit.

(註) 無限式之用法有三；一爲名詞，一爲區別字，一爲疏狀詞，本例句之“to smoke”係動詞“吃煙”，此處作名詞用爲本句之主詞。因係現在時，第三身單數，故其述詞爲“is”錯例中用名詞“smoke”其意爲“煙子”，則此句不通矣。

2. (誤) I like *study* English very much.(正) I like *to study* English very much.

(註) 本正例中之“to study”亦爲名詞，係述詞“like”之受詞，“to”字爲無限式之記號省去則犯二動詞不能並列之規則，如錯例中之“study”。

3. (誤) It is very sad *hear* such news.(正) It is very sad *to hear* such news.

(註) 本例句之無限式“to hear”亦爲名詞，係與本句主詞“it”同位，若僅用“hear”，(如錯例中) 卽成述詞，在此句

內不能成立。

4. (誤) His bad habit is *smoke* opium.
 (正) His bad habit is *to smoke* opium.
 (註) 本例句之“to smoke”亦爲名詞，作主詞補充字用 (subjective complement)，指主詞“habit”。
5. (誤) There is a *let* carriage.
 (正) There is a carriage *to let*.
 (註) 本句之無限式“to let”爲區別字，形容名詞“carriage”用時須置於被形容者之後。
6. (誤) My brother and I went home *seeing* our father.
 (正) My brother and I went home *to see* our father.
 (註) 本句之無限式“to see”作疏狀詞用，言述詞動作之目的，若用 participle “seeing”含有區別字之意，不能言述詞之目的。
7. (誤) He is strong enough *fighting* against his enemy.
 (正) He is strong enough *to fight* against his enemy.

(註) 本例句之無限式 “to fight” 亦爲疏狀詞，形容另一疏狀詞 “enough”。

EXERCISE 93

Point out all the infinitive below and tell the Use of each :—

1. To spell is harder than to write.
2. We wish to have good health.
3. We go to see the sport.
4. To see him is to admire him.
5. He is about to come here.
6. It is necessary to keep silent.
7. A man is not too old to learn a thing.
8. He seems to be wise.
9. They have no water to drink.
10. Do not send him to buy bad goods.

EXERCISE 94

Translate the following into English:—

1. 逃走 (flee) 是好的方法。
2. 海裏尋不出可飲的水來。
3. 飲酒是他的惡癖。
4. 昨天我往上海購書。

5. 他喜踢足球。
6. 微光中讀書有礙衛生。
7. 我想此事一定錯了。
8. 蘋果很好吃。
9. 主人常令女僕作極苦的工作。
10. 我親自看見他動身往上海去了。 (start for Shanghai.)



SECTION 69

Mistakes in the Use of Participles :

兩分詞之誤用。

1. (誤) I saw an old man *was sleeping* on the grass.

(正) I saw an old man *sleeping* on the grass.

(註) 1. 兩分詞 (participle) 之結構有數種最普者有二，一為現在兩分詞，(present participle)，一為過去兩分詞 (past participle)，今將二式與普通之現在式和過去式比較於下：—

Present, past, Present parti. past parti. sleep slept sleeping slept.

(註) 2. 其所以譯為兩分詞者，因兼有區別字和動詞之性質。用時，以區別字性質為主，以動詞性質為副，本例中之“sleeping”為現在兩分詞，一以言“臥”此係表動作；一以言老人之狀態此係區別。惟以區別性質為主，若視為動詞，甚或加 verb “to be” 於其前，如本錯例則大謬。因句中不能有無主詞之述詞存在。(“an old man” 既為受

詞，同時不能爲主詞)。

(註) 3. 現在兩分詞仿語 (participle phrase) 可擴充爲一句，本例中之“sleeping”可擴充爲“I saw an old man who was sleeping on the grass”。

2. (誤) I saw a motor car *was laden* with a heavy load.

(正) I saw a motor car *laden* with a heavy load.

(註) 1. 如上註 (本例中之“laden”爲過去分詞，一方面有柔聲的動詞之意，表示汽車用以負重，一方面爲區別字，形容名詞“motor car”惟以區別性質爲主。

(註) 2. 過去分詞仿語亦能擴充成句，如本例可擴充爲二子句：I saw a motor car which *was laden* with a heavy load.

(註) 3. 現在分詞擴充成句時，爲剛聲的述詞如，“an old man who was sleeping on the grass”。過去分詞則爲柔聲的述詞，如“I saw a motor car which *was laden* with a heavy load.

3. (誤) Being very thirsty, the old lady gives the poor beggar much warm water.

(正) Being very thirsty, the poor beggar asked for much warm water from the old lady.

(註) 本例句兩分詞仿語係置於主詞之前以形容之。“Being very thirsty”形容主詞，“beggar”。被形容之主詞決不能移作他用，若於本錯例中之“the beggar”用爲受詞，則不通矣。

增例：

1. The wounded soldiers (not, wounding soldiers) were carried back from the battle field.
2. The boys found jar broken (not, breaking) by their friend Szee Ma kwang. (司馬光)
3. Living (not, I living) very far from school, I always came late.
4. Written (not, the book written in an easy style, the book is very suitable for beginners).

EXERCISE 95

Expand the participle phrases in the above additional examples into clauses.

EXERCISE 96

Translate the following into English:-

1. 這棹上放着的書是她的。
2. 我們看見許多同學在樹下讀英文。
3. 這操場裏男生女生擁擠不堪。
4. 黛玉 (Tai-uy) 見花落, 不禁感傷。
5. 一騾負重物在沙地上行走。



SECTION 70

Mistakes in the Use of Gerunds:

動名詞之誤用。

1. (誤) *Smoke* opium is a very bad habit.

(正) *Smoking* opium is a very bad habit.

(或 To smoke opium is a very bad habit).

(註) 動名詞形式與兩分詞同，惟性質有異，動名詞含有名詞和動詞二意，用時以名詞意為主，以動詞意為副，本例句動名詞“smoking”因含有名詞性質，故能用為本句主詞，因含有動詞性質故其後能隨有受詞“opium”。至於錯例句“smoke”係普通名詞“煙子”在本句中用為句主既不通，其後亦不能隨有受詞，

2. (誤) I learn *ride* bicycle every day.

(正) I learn *riding* bicycle every day.

(或 I learn to ride bicycle every day).

(註) 例中之動名詞“riding”，既為述詞“learn”之受詞，其後又有受詞“bicycle”，若用“ride”（如錯例）則一句中有二述詞，不合文法。

3. (誤) He is fond of *study* English.

(正) He is fond of *studying* English.

(註) 例中之動名詞 “studying”，爲前置詞 “of” 之受詞，其後又隨有受詞 “English”。若用名詞 “study” 只能爲 “of” 之受詞，不能有他字爲其受詞。是以在英語中有動名詞之規定。

4. (誤) His bad habit is *sleep* too late.

(正) His bad habit is *sleeping* too late.

(或 His bad habit is to sleep too late).

(註) 例中之動名詞 “sleeping” 係名詞，用爲主詞補充字 (subjective complement)。若用動詞 “sleep” 則不合文法。

5. I an glad of *he comes*.

I am glad of *his coming*.

(註) 前置 “of” 後應有受詞，故將錯例中 “he comes” 改爲 “his coming”。卽以動名詞爲前置詞之受事。

EXERCISE 97

Transtale the following into English:-

1. 捕鳥非易事。

2. 每日散步花園是很衛生的。
3. 我每早在田裏練習騎射。
4. 他喜坐兩輪車

EXERCISE 98

In the following sentences point out the participle and gerunds and tell the meaning of each.

1. He sees a policeman standing in the street.
2. I saw a poor beggar sitting on the steps of the door.
3. We are fond of playing football.
4. He is tired of studying history.
5. Doing this work every day you will soon improve.
6. The teacher paid great attention to the pupils pronouncing the new works.

EXERCISE 99

Write form sentences containing the present participles "studying" and "thinking" and the the past part-

inciples "taught" and "written"

EXERCISE 100

In the following sentences try to use infinitives in place of gerunds.

1. Mr. Chang was very fond of drinking beer.
2. Spelling right is very important for beginners.
3. Sitting by beautiful flowers is very consolable to a sad youth.
4. Talking with a morning bird is very pleasant.

